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Bill Clinton's Nemesis, Or Rancorous Remains Of an Old Friendship

By Laura Blumenfeld

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — He winds through the foothills of the Ouachita Mountains, aims and fires, verbal buckshot intended for a man long gone from these parts: Past the creek and the hog sheds and Ozark Annie's Gift Shop, Cliff Jackson riddles a man he once called friend.

"Deceit, manipulation, exploitation," Mr. Jackson says, his characterization of Bill Clinton's approach to people. His eyes never bug, his voice never wobbles. He speaks with the confidence of someone with no doubts.

For years he has been trying to spread the word. During the presidential campaign, he tipped off reporters about Mr. Clinton's draft record. Last week, he produced Arkansas state troopers to declare that the president was unfaithful and tried to bribe people to keep quiet about it.

Joking about his sudden prominence, Mr. Jackson says, "People wonder, 'Who is this kid?'"

Like Mr. Clinton, Mr. Jackson was a poor, smart boy from southwestern Arkansas. Both were born in 1946, won fellowships to Oxford, attended good law schools and then came home to Little Rock. They were politically ambitious.

But Mr. Jackson lacked the luster, the backlit radiance that assured public success. While Mr. Clinton was smooth and outgoing, Mr. Jackson was a quiet loner. If Mr. Clinton was velvet, Mr. Jackson was Velcro.

In 1976, they both ran for office in Arkansas. Mr. Clinton won easily in a statewide contest. Mr. Jackson — a Republican who ran as an independent — lost in a county race and retreated from politics.

Clinton people say that "deceit, manipulation and exploitation" apply more aptly to Mr. Jackson than to the president. "Cliff is like a pimple that keeps coming back," says Betsy Wright, a close Clinton aide from Little Rock. "He is so hungry for fame that he is obsessed with making it at Bill Clinton's expense."

Mr. Jackson says he's spurred by "love for my country," that he is not carrying on a vendetta but exposing the abuse of power.

But anyone who has been to high school will recognize the story of Bill and Cliff. At Oxford, where they met 23 years ago, they were similarly bright and driven. One accomplished his highest goals. The other watched, simmering. They were the only two Arkansians in a

strange land, Oxford, September 1968, and two boys who grew up 20 miles apart — Bill in Hot Springs, Cliff in Antioch — met in England. Mr. Clinton was a Rhodes scholar, Mr. Jackson was there on a Fulbright.

The friendship was casual, although Mr. Jackson recalls details with remarkable clarity. The pair visited each other's rooms, played basketball on the same B-league team — Cliff a center, Bill a forward — and won the championship with a 17-6 season record. Mr. Jackson remembers a game of shooting baskets they played against each other. The match went on forever with one point to go, then Bill sank "a side shot from out a ways and I finally lost."

They also turned up at the same parties. And after a couple of months Mr. Jackson began to think that Mr. Clinton's glad-handing was "phony, plastic."

"I'd never seen anyone so obsessed with power," he says. "I was fiercely competitive; he was the first guy who was more competitive than me."

He perceived Mr. Clinton's gregariousness as political zeal. "I knew at Oxford Bill would be president."

A mutual friend at Oxford, a Rhodes scholar named Jim Waugh, says that Mr. Jackson was really the more ambitious of the pair. He says that Mr. Jackson's endless monologues on his feelings toward Mr. Clinton can be summed up in a word — "jealousy."

"When Bill was in the room he was the center of attention. Bill went out of his way to include people," Mr. Waugh says. "Cliff was a maverick, a sort of scratchy, prickly person. He just didn't have the acumen Bill had to make people feel comfortable."

While Mr. Jackson says that Mr. Clinton was a shameless manipulator, Mr. Waugh says, "Of all my friends at Oxford, Cliff was the most obsessed by sex."

In the summer of 1969, Mr. Jackson's vague distaste for Mr. Clinton jelled. He wrote to a friend about Bill Clinton in a letter dated Aug. 27, 1969: "His syrupy-sweet cultivation of friendships, and tendencies... to speak in the servative about everyone and everything, rather than on my terms."

Mr. Jackson, then a Republican with connections, says he had helped pull strings to kill Mr. Clinton's draft notice. Mr. Jackson himself had a 1-Y deferment from a "friendly doctor" for medical reasons. He suffered from allergies and

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An IRA Killing Blackens Hopes for a Quick Peace

By William E. Schmidt

LONDON — An Irish Republican Army sniper on Thursday shot to death a British soldier on patrol in Northern Ireland, raising doubts whether the leadership of the IRA was giving any consideration to a two-week-old British-Irish initiative aimed at bringing peace to the province.

The killing, which the IRA publicly acknowledged, was the first in the province since Dec. 15, when the IRA launched its peace bid. It is, however, a far cry from the IRA's political wing, to forswear terror and violence in favor of seat at peace talks on the future of Northern Ireland.

It came a day after the IRA issued its annual New Year's message, signaling that it wanted peace but was not yet prepared to give up its 25-year-old armed campaign to drive the British out of the province and reunite Ireland. But in their statement Wednesday, the group did not outright reject the peace initiative, suggesting instead that the peace talks "have to give more if it wanted to bring an end to violence in Northern Ireland."

The soldier was killed by a single sniper's bullet while on foot patrol in the village of Crossmaglen, along the border with the Irish Republic. It was the fifth attack on British soldiers and security personnel in the province since the IRA ended its annual 72-hour Christmas cease-fire Monday. On Wednesday night, a soldier was slightly wounded when a mortar was fired on a British patrol in Belfast.

Coming in the days after Christmas, a period which British and Irish leaders have described as a historic window of opportunity

for peace, the killing provoked varying expressions of outrage and despair.

"To murder when peace is being explored is cynical and offensive to everyone, and can only add to speculation that consideration of peace is not being taken seriously by the IRA," said Seamus Mallon, the deputy leader of the moderate "Social Democratic and Labor Party," which claims the largest number of adherents among the mostly Catholic republican community in Northern Ireland.

But while Sir John Wheeler, Britain's senior official in Northern Ireland, called the killing a "wicked crime," he held out hope the IRA might still come around. "In these last days of 1993, after so much death and terror, is the 'Provisional' IRA really going to continue to kick peace in the teeth?" he asked. "It is still not too late to make 1994 the year of peace."

Others feared the killing would only increase resistance to the peace of the peace initiative among members of the mostly Protestant Unionist community, who make up the majority of the people in Northern Ireland and support the continuation of the province's historic links with Britain.

In the two weeks since Prime Ministers John Major of Britain and Albert Reynolds of Ireland challenged the IRA to take up their so-called "framework for peace," republican militants in the province have stopped short of an outright rejection of their initiative, suggesting instead they are still mulling it over.

Both Dublin and London say the framework, as it now stands, is nonnegotiable, and the next step is for the IRA to call a cease-fire and

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Bonn Charges 4 Rightists In Arson Deaths of Turks

By Rick Atkinson

BERLIN — Four ultrarightist youths were charged Thursday with murder in the arson deaths of five Turks last May in the West German town of Solingen, the federal prosecutor's office announced.

The charges capped a seven-month investigation into the attack, which claimed more victims than any other act of xenophobic violence since German reunification in 1990.

The murders triggered several days of rioting by members of Germany's large Turkish population and prompted international demands that Bonn crack down harder on far-right terrorism.

In keeping with German judicial procedures, the accused were identified only as two juveniles, both aged 16, and two older defendants, Martin C. 24, and Christian B. 20. All four have been in police custody for seven months.

The indictment sets the stage for a trial in Düsseldorf, probably early next year. Manfred Hofmann, a spokesman for the prosecutor's office, said in a telephone interview that the delay in bringing charges was to ensure that the investigation was carried out thoroughly and carefully.

The defendants were charged with 5 counts of murder, 14 counts of attempted murder and aggravated arson.

According to a statement from the prosecutor's office, three of the defendants were involved in a brawl on the night of May 29 at a Solingen pub with two foreigners they mistakely assumed were Turks. Thrown out of the bar and vowing revenge, they were joined by the fourth suspect as they headed toward a house occupied by several Turkish families.

As the two older defendants stood watch on the street, the two others allegedly set fire to the front hallway with newspapers soaked in flammable liquids.

"The four accused fled after the crime," the

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'A Victory for Sanity' After Such Hatred



Claudio Celli of the Vatican and Yossi Beilin of Israel exchanging copies of the pact on recognition in Jerusalem on Thursday.

Israel and the Vatican to Open Embassies Within 4 Months

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — Israel and the Vatican recognized each other Thursday, trying to put behind them a "history full of hatred, fear and ignorance" between Jews and Roman Catholics.

The accord came at the end of a series of diplomatic breakthroughs for Israel, and it gave the Vatican what it hopes will be a voice in the future of the city of Jerusalem.

Israel's deputy foreign minister, Yossi Beilin, and Claudio M. Celli, the Vatican's secretary of state, signed an agreement of principles at the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem.

"The signing was a victory for sanity, the Jewish people and the state of Israel," Mr. Beilin said.

"Behind the agreement there are thousands of years of history full of hatred, fear and ignorance, with a few islands of understanding, of cooperation," he said.

"The influence the Vatican has on the Catholic nations of the world and on almost a billion believers is tremendous," Mr. Beilin added.

Monsignor Celli called it an event "of fundamental religious and spiritual significance for millions of people."

Full ambassadors will be named and embassies opened after subcommittees work out legal details and the accord is ratified by the Israeli government. Israel said ambassadors would be appointed within four months.

President Ezer Weizman said he hoped it would open the way for a visit by John Paul II, the first by a Pope to Israel in 30 years. He has accepted an invitation in principle, but no date has been set.

While Mr. Beilin was hailing the agreement as opening a new era in

relations, dissenting voices in Israel said there was too much bloodshed to be erased by a scrap of paper.

Outside the building, about 80 religious Israelis demonstrated against it. They chanted "The People of Israel Live!" and waved signs recalling the inquisition.

Critics argued the church must not be forgiven for 2,000 years of bigotry that claimed the suffering of the Jews was God's punishment.

The Vatican seeks to defend its position in the Arab world, Page 5.

for their refusal to accept Christianity, which they said fostered anti-Semitism and planted the seeds for the Holocaust in which six million Jews perished during World War II.

Haaretz, Israel's liberal daily, said the church "persecuted the Jews in the Middle Ages and the pages of its history are stained with Jewish blood." The paper added that the church "should not be forgiven for this."

Other papers voiced suspicion that the Vatican took the step after so many years only to elbow into the final status talks on Jerusalem that are supposed to be completed by 1998 under the accord between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

A Vatican statement stressed that it seeks an internationally declared "special status" for Jerusalem and guarantees about freedom of worship and access to the holy places for all religions.

The church had resisted recognition of the Jewish state since its establishment in 1948, citing Israel's treatment of Palestinians in the

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Talk of Taiwan Thaw Chills Hong Kong

By Kevin Murphy

HONG KONG — A reversal of Taipei's four-decade ban on direct transport links with China, a move unexpectedly supported by Taiwan's economics minister, could signal a shift in Asian trade away from Hong Kong.

The Taipei stock market shot up nearly 5 percent Thursday, to its highest close of the year, after Economics Minister Chiang Pin-kung advocated opening direct shipping routes to China as a means of boosting the island's economy.

But in Hong Kong, which has served as

middleman for Beijing and Taipei ever since the Nationalist army was defeated by the Communists and fled to Taiwan in 1949, analysts expressed concern that the policy shift in Taiwan would hurt the British colony's economy.

"Hong Kong will lose millions and millions," Roy Delooy, a lawyer in Hong Kong and a vice president of the American Chamber of Commerce, told Bloomberg Business News.

"Hong Kong becomes less and less of a staging area for China business, and that's a big problem."

Taiwan's business community has increasingly urged ignoring political considerations and pushing for increased contact with China's

rapidly growing economy, a stance that Beijing has actively encouraged.

But Taipei, fearing its old enemy would use economic leverage to force its hand, has sought to limit Taiwan's investment on the mainland and to slow the flow of foreign funds into its financial markets. It has done this in the face of its manufacturers' growing need to take advantage of China's cheaper labor and desire to benefit from its explosive growth in trade.

Several Taiwan legislators have risked criticism by the governing Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party, and the opposition Democratic Pro-

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North Korea And U.S. Cite Progress on Nuclear Rift

Issues of Inspection And Talks With South 'Closer' to Resolution

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — North Korea announced Thursday that there had been a "breakthrough" in the latest round of talks with the Americans over its suspected nuclear weapons program.

In a separate statement in Washington several hours later, the State Department said U.S. negotiators had "moved closer" to obtaining North Korean agreement on two key points: allowing United Nations technicians to inspect nuclear sites north of Pyongyang and opening a dialogue with South Korea on the nuclear issue.

The comments by the two sides were the most promising sign to date that a diplomatic resolution may be possible in a dispute seen by some as the most dangerous international issue facing President Bill Clinton.

The United States and its allies fear that North Korea is close to building a nuclear bomb from materials associated with a legitimate nuclear power program. The North Koreans contend the program is for peaceful purposes only, but nevertheless have refused to open all sites to international inspection, which they are required to do under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

The first solid report of progress came in a dispatch early Thursday from the official North Korean press agency KCNA monitored in Tokyo. It quoted a North Korean Foreign Ministry spokesman who said a deal was close after talks in New York on Wednesday.

"Through the latest contact, the sides removed a series of stumbling blocks which had brought the D.P.R.K.-U.S. talks to a deadlock and made a breakthrough for the progress of the talks by displaying the spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation," the spokesman said.

He said that the United States had expressed readiness to stop its annual military exercises with South Korea, Pyongyang, in exchange, had basically agreed to the resumption of inspections of its nuclear sites by the International Atomic Energy Agency, the spokesman said.

"We will make continued efforts for a complete solution of the nuclear issue through the D.P.R.K.-U.S. talks," the spokesman said. He did not give details of when the talks would resume.

Later in the day, the State Department issued a statement saying: "Our objectives in the current round of informal talks in New York remain North Korean acceptance of the IAEA inspections required to maintain safeguards at seven declared nuclear sites in North Korea and commencement of a serious dialogue between the North and the South on the nuclear issue."

"As a result of the most recent talks, we believe we have moved closer to meeting those objectives," the statement said.

"We expect our dialogue to continue," the department said. "No new meeting is currently scheduled but we expect to have further contacts soon."

In anticipation of a breakthrough, the South Korean government held a high-level strategy meeting in Seoul according to South Korea's Yonhap news agency.

Song Young Iae, South Korea's deputy minister for reunification, said, "The United States and North Korea have yet to arrive at complete agreement, but their positions seemed an accord to a substantial extent."

The South Korean agency quoted officials as saying after a 12-hour meeting, at which Prime Minister Lee Hoi-chang presided, that the government believed the talks in New York may

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Kiosk

Sudan Expels Britain's Ambassador

NAIROBI (Reuters) — Sudan has ordered the British ambassador in Khartoum to leave the country, the Sudanese news agency, SUNA, reported Thursday. Britain confirmed the report and called the move "a totally unjustified action."

The report said Ambassador Peter Streams was given two weeks to leave. There was no immediate explanation but the move coincided with a dispute in which the archbishop of Canterbury, George Carey, has decided to visit the rebel-held area of southern Sudan but not Khartoum.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said that the Sudanese charge d'affaires in London had been summoned to explain the expulsion.

General News
The PLO said it hopes to reach agreement soon on Israeli troop pullouts. Page 5.

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At 70, Franco Zeffirelli shows no signs of slowing down, with a recent opera production in Rome and a new film. Page 6.

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ANTI-WAR PROTEST IN GEORGIA — A refugee from the republic of Abkhazia pleading for peace on Thursday in a demonstration in the Georgian capital, Tbilisi.

In India, 'Decent Marriage' Often Has a Fatal Flaw

By Edward A. Gargan

BANGALORE, India — A few days ago, police arrested Nagavani's husband. It came none too soon: She's still alive.

"My husband wanted a house in his name," she began, whispering. "He wanted a 30,000-rupee scooter," about \$1,000. "He said if I did not give him this, he would take me to the top of a building and push me down."

"He bent me," she continued, a quiet matter-of-factness cushioning her words. "He hit me on the back. He used to poke me with a needle on my back. He kept saying, 'I am an engineer and we must have lots of things. Last night they arrested my husband for dowry harassment.'"

The experience of Miss Nagavani, who has only one name, is increasingly common. Despite a 32-year-old statute banning dowries, the practice has now spread both among untouch-

ables, who never traditionally gave dowries, and, with a vengeance, among the growing middle classes.

And with the spread of the practice has come a rapid rise in the killing of women for not providing dowries that are opulent enough, that are in the eyes of the husband and his family too meager for their status and needs.

Here in India's Silicon Valley, a growing city of high technology, computer enthusiasts and a newly entrenched middle class, dowry abuse has reached epidemic proportions.

In the first two months of 1993, the records are available, 161 cases of dowry deaths were turned over to the city's detectives.

In 1992, 478 women were killed by their husbands for not having provided adequate dowries, according to government statistics. By the last day of 1992, 146 men were in the Delhi High Court for killing or abusing their wives in

dowry-related cases, according to the Indian Department of Justice.

"You can't talk about marriage without talking of dowry," said Madhu Bushin, who works with a volunteer group of women called Vimochana, the Sanskrit word for Liberation, that tries to resettle women who have been beaten in dowry cases.

"There's nothing wrong with giving something to a daughter when she gets married, but when it becomes a condition of marriage, that is wrong. And now it's used as an excuse to abuse women."

Mohandas K. Gandhi condemned the giving and receiving of dowry as he led India toward independence. For Gandhi, the quest for political freedom was bound up in what he saw as

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Newsstand Prices

Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	60.10 FF
Antilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	12.00 FF
Armenia	11.20 FF	Norway	12.00 FF
Cambodia	700 CFA	Romania	11.20 FF
Cape Verde	9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R
Chad	9.00 FF	Senegal	480 CFA
Congo	480 CFA	Spain	200 PTAS
Cote d'Ivoire	280 CFA	Tunisia	1,000 DT
Czechia	500 CFA	Turkey	1.10 TL
Denmark	1.10 DKK	U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh
France	1.10 FF	U.S. Mail	(Eur.) 1.10
Germany	1.10 DM		
Greece	280 CFA		
Hong Kong	1.10 HKD		
India	1.10 INR		
Italy	1.10 Lira		
Japan	1.10 Yen		
Lebanon	1.10 L.L.		

Poland: Europe's New Drugs Hub

By Raymond Bonner
New York Times Service

WARSAW — When four containers of fish from Nigeria arrived at the airport recently, customs officers were suspicious about the unusual cargo.

Fish from Nigeria, they thought. So they searched, and they discovered, packed with the 55 kilograms of carp, half a ton of marijuana worth about \$2 million on the street.

A few weeks before, Polish officials on the border with Belarus seized 4.5 tons of hashish that had been secreted in a shipment of fermented raisins from Afghanistan.

And earlier this year, the Costa Rican ambassador to Poland was arrested at the Warsaw airport with about 10 kilograms of pure heroin in his luggage, with a street value of \$900,000, while another drug bust netted 100 kilograms of cocaine from South America, with a value of about \$7.5 million.

These drug seizures reflect a sharp increase in narcotics entering Poland. Some of it is for a growing domestic market, but most of the drugs are en route to Western Europe, and even the United States, where federal law enforcement officials have expressed alarm about heroin being smuggled into the country from Poland. The volume is expected to increase.

And while law enforcement officials in Eastern Europe say Poland has become the biggest transshipment point, drug trafficking has also increased sharply throughout the region, in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania, as well as in Russia.

In February, a staggering 1.2 tons of cocaine was seized in St. Petersburg, in a container of

canned meat that had been sent by ship from Colombia. Russian officials believe that the cocaine was to be divided into smaller parcels and smuggled into Western Europe cities, where the street value would have been in excess of \$75 million.

Increasingly, organized criminal elements from Russia and other former Soviet republics, where law and order has almost completely broken down, are operating in Eastern Europe.

This new element is not only moving into other traditional organized crime fields, like prostitution, but into arms smuggling as well, often financing the purchase of weapons with their enormous drug profits, law enforcement officials say.

"It is an explosion," said Maciej Lubik, a senior Polish customs official and director of the Eastern European office of the Customs Cooperation Council, an international organization, about the growth of the drug traffic in the region.

"The Americans are very, very alarmed," he said, adding that he had been working closely with officials from the U.S. Customs Service and the Drug Enforcement Administration.

No one knows for sure the total volume of drugs now moving through Eastern Europe — the countries have only recently begun keeping records of seizures, and there are spots at best — but Mr. Lubik said that at most only 5 percent of the drugs moving through Eastern Europe were being seized.

He estimated that at least 25 percent of the heroin being consumed in Western Europe was now passing through Eastern Europe, and he said that of the 30 tons of hashish seized in all of Europe this year, half had been found in Poland and Bulgaria.

Drug syndicates are turning to Eastern Europe in the aftermath of the collapse of the Soviet Union, which has brought an end to rigid border controls, and in the wake of the war in Yugoslavia, which has led to a disruption of traditional drug routes.

And the former Communist countries, confronted by a problem they did not face until recently, are woefully unprepared, handicapped by inadequate laws, a lack of experience and paltry resources.

Once a drug dealer has contraband in an East European country, he finds it easier to move it West. This is because a person landing in New York or Amsterdam or London from Prague or Warsaw is not as likely to arouse suspicion as a person arriving from Bogotá, Istanbul or Lagos.

This month, the German authorities seized 290 kilograms of heroin entering the country from the Czech Republic in a shipment of Turkish nuts. Worth an estimated \$18 million on the street, it was the largest heroin seizure ever in Germany, officials said.

In October, at the Black Sea port of Constantia, Romanian customs officials seized more than 4 tons of hashish, worth just over \$20 million on the street in Western Europe, packed in tea shipped from Kenya on a Uganda-registered ship. Three days later, they found another 7 tons of hashish worth about \$31 million, on another Uganda freighter, this time secreted among textiles.

The illegal narcotics are entering along a number of routes. From Afghanistan, Pakistan, Thailand and Burma comes heroin, following through Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and the Czech Republic and into Western Europe. Previously, the major heroin route was through Yugoslavia.

Also from the fields of Central Asia come hashish and marijuana, which move by truck through Russia, the Caucasus and Ukraine and into Poland before reaching the ultimate markets. A third route is from Africa, primarily Nigeria, by air and sea.

Even cocaine from Latin America is showing up in Eastern Europe. "The Colombian cartels are beginning to forge links with local traffickers," said Rensselaer W. Lee 3d, an American who has been studying the drug trade for a decade and has turned his attention in recent years to Eastern Europe.

In April the Polish authorities seized 100 kilograms of cocaine, with a street value of \$7.5 million, in the port of Szczecin.

The ship had come from Latin America, and one of the men arrested with the cocaine had links to the Medellín cartel and had previously smuggled drugs from the Netherlands to England, Polish officials said.

Officials here are beginning to investigate whether some of the cocaine entering Poland from Latin America is being routed to the United States.

Until now most of the drugs coming into Eastern Europe have been destined for Western Europe.

"There is no immediate threat to the U.S. yet, but I would underscore 'yet,'" Mr. Lee said. "It is only a matter of time."

East European laws make it difficult to keep drugs from entering and leaving the countries. In Poland, for instance, possession of drugs for personal use is not a crime.

"It is a progressive law, one of the most humanitarian in the world," said Andrzej Kowalewski, of the Interpol office in Warsaw. But he added, "it was written by doctors, by sociologists, by everyone but police officers."

Although smuggling and sale of narcotics are illegal, there is little risk of being caught unless someone is extremely careless. This is because undercover and sting operations are prohibited by law in Poland, as they are in the Czech Republic and Bulgaria.

Not in these countries is it possible to have a controlled delivery — that is to follow the drug courier to find the person to whom he is delivering the drugs.

These laws are left over from the Communist era, but in that time the police had whatever power they wanted, and drug users and traders were often charged with "crimes against the state" and severely punished.

In Poland and the Czech Republic, efforts are under way to change these laws, but police officials in these countries said they did not expect their parliaments to act swiftly.

Even with new laws, without vast resources, East European governments will have little chance against the drug trade, which is in the hands of organized criminal syndicates.

An increasing number of syndicates are run by Russians or others from the former Soviet Union, these groups have long tactics and ruthless methods of operation.

In many of the countries of Eastern Europe there is a lack of resources and training. Trying to help remedy this problem, the Germans and the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration have started conducting classes for law enforcement officials in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union in how to detect drugs and arrest smugglers.

"We are complete newcomers, greenhorns," Mr. Lubik, the senior Polish customs officer, said.

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Mr. Clinton and his daughter, Chelsea, greeting friends on the president's arrival in Hilton Head.

POLITICAL NOTES

Home Free (Again) for Clintons

HILTON HEAD, South Carolina — For the third time since he took office, President Bill Clinton and his family are spending a holiday at a luxurious resort in a vacation home borrowed from an absentee host whom they hardly know.

Their host is Paul Bob Buge, a West Virginia business executive who also lent his beachfront home to the Clintons a year ago, before the president's inauguration.

Last summer the Clintons spent four nights in Vail, Colorado, at a deluxe condominium provided by the firm Magnate Leonard Firestone, then another 10 nights on Martha's Vineyard off Massachusetts in a sprawling house volunteered by former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara.

Unlike their recent predecessors, the Clintons have no home of their own, and certainly not a vacation retreat. The president's wife says the Clintons have little choice but to rely on the kindness of near-strangers if they are to escape the confines of the White House.

White House officials would not say why Mr. Clinton, who has earned \$250,000 a year, did not rent a home. Nor has he yet made public an estimate of the value of the gifts, which at current real estate rates would surely be many thousands of dollars.

Federal laws require that the president disclose any gift he accepts with a value of more than \$250, except those given by people with whom he has a longstanding relationship. But White House officials say the rules appear to be less explicit about gifts in kind.

"If there's a legal requirement, he'll meet the legal requirement," said Jeff Eise, a White House spokesman.

Abortion-Funding Order Is Issued

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration has issued a directive giving doctors discretion to certify that poor women are eligible for Medicaid-

funded abortions because they have been the victims of rape or incest.

The directive, issued this week in a letter to state Medicaid directors, is the administration's interpretation of a decision by Congress in October to loosen the 1976 law banning federal funding of abortion.

It allows states to impose their own "reasonable reporting or documentation" requirements to assure that rape or incest actually occurred, but only if they do not "deny or impede coverage." (LAT)

Told-You-So for Scandal Chasers

WASHINGTON — When Republicans blocked renewal of the law for court-chosen special prosecutors, they were warned they would rue the day. Now it is told-you-so time.

Without the law, the House Republicans who want an independent counsel to investigate a case involving President Clinton and a failed Arkansas land deal can't get it done. And so far, they have not been able to make much of an issue of it. The Justice Department already is investigating, and the attorney general says politics will not influence the inquiry.

Nor is there staying power in another controversy that reflects what came to be called the character issue when Mr. Clinton was seeking the White House: the allegations of two Arkansas state troopers that they facilitated extramarital sexual affairs for him when he was governor. (AP)

Quote/Unquote

Betty Cain, president of the League of Women Voters of the United States, about the chances of passing a bill to reform campaign financing: "Everybody is skeptical. But this is a credibility issue for Congress. This will be a true test of reform, one of those issues the public will look at to see if Congress is serious about reform." (LAT)

U.S. to Challenge Ruling on Gay Serviceman

By Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Eager to deflect challenges to its new rules on homosexuals serving in the military, the Clinton administration has decided to fight a court ruling that the armed services cannot cashier people simply for acknowledging their sexual orientation.

But the administration is hoping to appeal the ruling on a technical consideration, and to direct courtroom debate away from constitutional questions that might undermine its position in future cases.

The ruling, handed down in November by a three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, involved a midshipman who was forced out of the U.S. Naval Academy and out of commission as an officer because he said under questioning that he was homosexual.

The court ruled that forcing him out violated the equal protection guarantee of the Constitution. The court was dealing with the old Defense Department ban on homosex-

uals, but its decision cast doubt on the administration's slightly more liberal policy, which permits homosexuals to serve in the armed forces, but only if they keep their sexual orientation a secret.

The ruling left the administration in a difficult position. If it did not appeal, it would stand a ruling that gay rights groups were prepared to use to fight the policy. If it appealed, it was in danger of looking bad politically by going to court in favor of a Republican policy that President Bill Clinton once vowed to abolish.

So it has chosen a middle ground, hoping to turn the debate to narrower questions involving the separation of powers among the executive, judicial and legislative branches.

The appeal will be on an issue unrelated to the question of whether barring homosexuals is constitutional. The administration will argue that under the principle of separation of powers, the appellate court panel exceeded its authority last month when it ordered the navy to commission the midshipman, some-

thing the Justice Department will argue the only the president can do, with the consent of the Senate.

The administration's decision is based on a fine political calculation. By doing it this way, the White House believes that it can satisfy its legal goal of appealing the ruling, which it opposed, but without appearing to support the old policy on gay men and lesbians in the military.

"After working so diligently to define the new policy, we were reluctant to argue in favor of the old policy," an official said.

The plan also settles a dispute between the Defense Department and the Justice Department over how to handle the case. Pentagon lawyers believed that since some of the elements of the old policy were embodied in the new, a successful challenge could end up undermining the new one.

Last week the Pentagon issued rules intended to put into practice a policy that allows gay men and lesbians to serve in the armed forces, but only if they do not engage in homosexual conduct and if they keep

quiet about their sexual orientation. These rules are to take effect Feb. 5.

The court ruling in November did not expressly address the constitutionality of the regulations, but it did bar the Pentagon from dismissing members of the military merely because they say they are homosexuals.

The court ordered the navy to commission the dismissed midshipman, Joseph C. Steffan, and to grant him his diploma. He was forced to resign from the Naval Academy six weeks before his graduation in 1987 because he had acknowledged under questioning by a disciplinary board that he was homosexual.

Lawyers for gay organizations expressed mild surprise at the government's tactics, saying the commissioning had never been an issue, and vowed to fight the administration's appeal.

"They're wrong on their legal position on the court's authority, and we're confident the court will deny this motion," said Evan Wolfson, one of Mr. Steffan's attorneys, who is a lawyer for the Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund. "We're disappointed by this petty effort to deny an outstanding midshipman his commission."

Specialists To Review Radiation Tests by U.S.

CIA Grudgingly Yields Some 'Secrets'

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Bill Dobrovir was miffed from the day he was ushered into a windowless room at Central Intelligence Agency headquarters and required to sign a secrecy agreement before he could see a single piece of paper.

A Washington lawyer retained to represent a man the CIA wanted to fire, Mr. Dobrovir was permitted to read the rules and take notes, but he said he had to leave the notes so CIA officials could determine whether he had jotted down anything that might compromise national security. The notes were duly sanitized and faxed to him.

Mr. Dobrovir said he used what he learned to reach a compromise whereby his client agreed to leave the CIA "under circumstances that were acceptable to him."

Later, in April 1990, Mr. Dobrovir filed a freedom of information request for the CIA's personnel regulations and procurement regulations and related material.

After two years of no progress, he sued to U.S. District Court here. He won a small victory this fall with a settlement in which the CIA promised to make its personnel regulations, grievance procedures, acquisition handbook and two-volume contracting man-

ual "available for public inspection and copying."

This month, the CIA published the "notice of availability" in the Federal Register, without saying where the inspection and copying could be done. Mr. Dobrovir said he was told to go to a CIA reading room, but the notice simply tells interested parties to call John H. Wright, the CIA's information and privacy coordinator.

"The reason I had to file suit," Mr. Dobrovir said, was that he kept calling Mr. Wright and he could never get through to him.

The resulting disclosures, covering more than 1,000 pages, hardly make for X-rated reading. Among the papers, for instance, one regulation covers "compensation of certain foreign national employees imprisoned by foreign governments because of their employment by the agency." Claims must be filed "within 3 years after termination of the period of imprisonment giving rise to the claim, or the date of the claimant's first opportunity to file such a claim... whichever is later."

Another regulation, not likely to be found at other agencies, deals with the kind of domestic duties that qualify an employee for the CIA's retirement and disability system.

These duties include "the continued prac-

tice of tradecraft in support of clandestine activity," such as skillful use of "agents, agent nets, briefing, casing, codes, control, cover, cutouts, deflection, interrogation, penetration, recruitment, safehouses, subversion, surveillance, and may include such other elements as air and sea drops, escape and evasion, guerrilla warfare, propaganda, provocation, radios, resistance, sabotage and staybehinds."

The records also include an "employee misconduct report for 1991," showing that 42 investigations that year "resulted in findings of serious misconduct" and 14 referrals to the Justice Department for possible criminal action.

"The most frequent misconduct involved improper handling of classified information (11 cases), fraud (10 cases) and theft (5 cases)," Frank J. Russo, acting deputy director, said in a summary.

Mr. Dobrovir said access to the documents will give CIA employees a good understanding of their rights, despite deletions.

The CIA said it does not want to say where the documents can be read.

"Jack Wright will disclose the location once an interested party contacts him," an agency spokesman said.

Or he will send copies, at 10 cents a page.

FOE: Clinton's Nemesis Has Been Trying to Spread the Word for Years

Continued from Page 1
headaches so severe that "if I had had a gun I'd want to blow off my head."

Mr. Clinton joined the University of Arkansas Reserve Officers' Training Corps program, but never enrolled, returning instead to Oxford, Mr. Jackson's father in law. Mr. Jackson left him feeling used and betrayed.

Not enough, thought, to restrain him from asking Mr. Clinton for help in the autumn of 1971. Mr. Jackson, in his final year at the University of Michigan Law School, contacted Mr. Clinton to help him get references for a White House fellowship.

Mr. Clinton cooperated, but that was the closest Mr. Jackson ever got to the White House. He didn't win the fellowship. He resumed his home as a regional finalist.

One byproduct, then two, glides a silent car above Cliff Jackson's home.

"Something dead around," Mr. Jackson says, glancing up through the pine trees. He is crumpling

through the woods along a lake, pointing out his property line.

"I built a wall," he says. "Won't anybody close to me."

He is tall, 6 feet 3 inches, wearing boots, jeans and a red flannel shirt with his jeans lined the pocket. He has pleasantly bland looks. Today though, the even smile breaks with concern. He has the sense of being invaded, so that he doesn't want the name of the town published or even the county where he lives with his wife and two daughters.

Security was an issue from the end of July, the first time he says he was approached to represent the troopers. Mr. Jackson met Lynn Davis, an old lawyer friend, at a McDonald's in Little Rock.

"We were under surveillance," Mr. Jackson says. There was "a guy sitting coffee, looking across the restaurant, glowering at us. I mean overtly staring." After an hour, when the meeting ended, they were sure that "one of us was being followed."

Turned out to be Mr. Davis, who thought he was being followed by a black car with dark glasses and Texas license plates. They made a computer check on the plates, he says. It came back "Not on file."

"That means federal undercover enforcement," Mr. Jackson asserts. Mr. Jackson then struck a deal with David Brock from the American Spectator. But he worried that if the article appeared only in a conservative magazine, "it would be labeled as slant and my troops would be pilloried." For political balance, he called on the Los Angeles Times's William Rempel and Douglas Frantz. He had dealt with Mr. Rempel during the presidential campaign when Mr. Jackson

produced a letter indicating that Bill Clinton had received a draft notice.

Four troopers gave their stories, two on the record. The way they tell it, the men were sitting around the guardhouse at the governor's mansion swapping Clinton tales, when someone suggested they write a book. They contacted Lynn Davis, who in turn enlisted one of the only lawyers in Little Rock who would represent them — Cliff Jackson.

What resulted was a portrait of a governor with a gargantuan sexual appetite, who used public money to dish himself a feast of women. The specifics are excruciatingly personal, and as they emerged, Mr. Jackson says, the men sometimes "were rolling on the floor with laughter."

Not to say the issues aren't serious.

"This is not about sex, it's not a 'limbo' question," says Mr. Jackson. "It's about the exploitation of people, including women and state personnel." Mr. Jackson's private behavior carries over into his public life, Mr. Jackson says. And he contends that there is an attempt to cover it up that compares with Watergate.

Meantime, Mr. Jackson stayed one calculated step ahead of his pursuers — real or imagined. During the four months of interviews, the team of police officers, reporters and Mr. Jackson repeatedly changed hotels. Mr. Jackson suspected his phone was tapped. Talking on his phone, he says, suddenly sounded like he was "talking down a well." He often met with his clients in cars and attached an antibugging device to his home telephone.

"He is a very angry man," Mr. Jackson says of Bill Clinton. "Capable of being vindictive."

On Wednesday Mr. Jackson wrote an open letter to Mr. Clinton, asking the president's forgiveness for inflicting "such painful pain" while at the same time revealing his attack. He signed it: "Your friend (still)."

Even now that the troopers' story is safely out, Mr. Jackson does not take chances. He told a woman friend not to come over with a holiday cake because "National Enquirer could be across the street while they were supposed to be on special reserve duty for the Malibu fire."

NYT, AP, Reuters, LAT

Lottery Jackpot Comes Twice To Everyman

The Associated Press
TALLAHASSEE, Florida — Joseph P. Crowley had already won \$3 million in the Ohio lottery. Friends told him he would never strike another jackpot.

Then the retired construction worker won \$20 million in the Florida Lotto.

"I needed to win this," Mr. Crowley, 66, said Wednesday. His payments from the Ohio lottery, he said, "were going to run out in the year 2007."

Mr. Crowley played the lot to faithfully since he moved to Boca Raton, Florida, from Toledo, Ohio, six years ago after winning the lottery there.

Mr. Crowley won the Florida prize last weekend, and flew in a chartered jet to Tallahassee on Wednesday to turn in his winning ticket. He was accompanied by his wife, two sons, a daughter, and a grandchild.

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Patricia Wells is the author of *The Food Lover's Guide to Paris*, now in its third edition.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Defuse Haitian Tensions

There is no justifying the vicious mob attack that killed two civilian supporters of Haiti's military regime last Monday and provoked a retaliatory rampage against slum dwellers presumed to support the ousted president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide. But it is not hard to understand why frustrated Aristide supporters may now be turning in violence.

Since the 1991 military coup, most have put their faith in international diplomacy or sought to flee Haiti altogether. But with diplomacy consistently thwarted by military obstructionists, anti-Aristide gangs swaggering triumphantly and a U.S. Coast Guard flotilla blocking all refugee ships, the patience of the poor and desperate may be about to run out.

Let the Clinton administration heed the warning, Washington, in its efforts to win the Haitian military's consent to a workable compromise, has leaned hard on Father Aristide to accept repeated concessions and delays. That is understandable. Short of sending in the U.S. Marines — a very bad idea — give-and-take negotiations are necessary.

But all give by the Aristide side and all take by the military has not produced a solution. What it may produce instead is disastrous

social combustion. To lessen that risk, Washington needs to tighten the pressure of sanctions and loosen the safety valve of refugee flight. That means following through on a French proposal to broaden the United Nations oil embargo to other items if there is no diplomatic breakthrough before the Jan. 15 deadline. It means listening to the conscientious misgivings of administration officials and modifying the present policy of turning back all boats carrying fleeing Haitians without listening to claims to legitimate political asylum.

One reason the Pentagon has always been reluctant to send U.S. troops to Haiti is that it fears Americans could get caught in the middle of mob violence. Specifically, it worries that Aristide supporters, emboldened by an international presence, would seek revenge on paramilitary death squads and that the paramilitaries would fight back. Monday's blood-bath shows how realistic those anxieties are.

Washington cannot produce magical solutions. What it can usefully do is crank up the embargo against the generals and crank down the blockade against fleeing refugees. Haitians need to know they are not forgotten.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Compensate the Victims

It is hard to imagine that at one time the U.S. government conducted and paid for potentially harmful experiments on human beings without providing the subjects any information about the nature of the tests or the side effects that might follow. But information recently revealed by the government and the media makes that case.

The new disclosures go well beyond some earlier revealed scandals along these lines in the intelligence services; a few lawsuits led to the payment of compensation to victims. Those cases were thought to be aberrations, shameful and destructive acts but isolated ones. Now it appears that in the early years of the atomic age, the government sponsored experiments involving at least 800 individuals in an effort to determine radiation tolerance levels in human beings.

The Boston Globe has reported that, for example, government researchers at Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology fed radioactive food to at least 40 mentally handicapped teenagers. The Albuquerque Tribune reported that in other studies 18 patients were injected with plutonium and seven newborn boys were injected with radioactive iodine. The government has also disclosed that 204 nuclear tests were conducted in Nevada during the 1940s and the

1950s that exposed people to radiation. Some medical experts believe no harm was done to the subjects of these experiments. That would be wonderful if true, but since the individuals are still being traced, it is too soon to know. Other defenders of the policy point out that there were no informed-consent laws on the books until recently, so it is possible that no law was broken. But medical ethics and legal obligations are two different things. In this connection, it is particularly relevant that at least one scientist, Joseph Hamilton, an expert on radiation who worked for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, expressed his concern at the time and even warned of comparisons between this work and that done by Nazi doctors in concentration camps.

Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary has provided welcome leadership on this matter. She has been forthright in revealing information, determined in her pledge to find all the victims and open in her acceptance of the government's responsibility. Undeterred by the possibility that the revelations might lead to lawsuits, she says simply: "Those people who were wronged need to be compensated." Her assurances provide reason to hope that there will be an honorable and just resolution of this terrible wrong.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Finish Banking Reform

Two years ago, in the aftermath of the \$500 billion savings and loan bailout, Congress passed two-thirds of a bank reform. It poured money into a near-empty deposit insurance fund. It vastly improved procedures by which regulators could close a bank before it tumbled into bankruptcy and required a costly infusion of taxpayer money to pay off insured depositors. But what the 1991 bill did not do was correct the cause of many bank failures: antiquated laws that prohibit banks from investing outside their own states and selling new products.

The Clinton administration has now proposed three bank initiatives. One would simplify regulation, collapsing four overlapping agencies into one. That would be prudent, though multiple regulators are not all bad: rivalry can stimulate innovation. The second initiative would simplify and toughen regulations that require banks to pump loans into low-income neighborhoods. Both proposals are reasonable and likely to do some good; neither is likely to make a big impact.

The third initiative calls for Congress to permit banks to set up branches anywhere in the country, thereby plugging the gap in the 1991 bill. Unfortunately, the administration gives scant evidence that it is prepared to muscle this valuable and important idea past obstructionist forces in Congress.

Banks are generally restricted to investing primarily in one industry, real estate, and one state. That makes investment in banks risky. When the energy crisis hit in the 1980s, the economy of the Southwest collapsed, dragging the banks down. One remedy is to permit banks to invest throughout the country — relying on

profits in South Dakota, for instance, to make up for losses in Texas. Another remedy is to allow banks to diversify out of real estate by selling such financial products as insurance.

But frenzied lobbyists attacked these sensible ideas when they were proposed by the Bush administration. Small bankers blocked interstate banking because they feared competition from big banks.

Of course small bankers wrap their opposition in high-minded rhetoric. They argue that small banks would provide more loans to local borrowers than interstate behemoths and that big banks would eventually overwhelm competitors and monopolize local banking. Neither is true. Where wide-scale branching is already permitted, like California, small banks prosper. Also large banks lend as much to local merchants as small lenders do; small bankers have the same easy access to international outlets for their money. And competition from big banks drives up interest rates on savings accounts of local depositors.

The insurance industry blocked the Bush proposals to give banks the right to sell insurance. Congress buckled under, even though banks would have served merely as sales agents for policies and would not have incurred risk.

Interstate banking will not get through Congress without a heave from the White House. President Bill Clinton seems disinclined to tackle bank reform when more important measures — health care, welfare and trade — loom on the calendar. The political calculation might be faultless. But the nation's banks can thrive just so long on two-thirds of a reform.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

The Children's Silent Tragedy

Though all love children, they are the most neglected community anywhere in the world. Whether it is peace or war, they are the most to suffer. The extent of present neglect, according to UNICEF, is a scandal the magnitude of which few are aware. No famine, flood, earthquake or war has ever claimed the lives of 250,000 children in a single week. Yet malnutrition and disease claim that number of child victims, week after week. And for every child that dies, many times that number live in such unhealthy and debilitating conditions.

Commitments have been made at the World Summit for Children. The declaration carries

the signatures of more presidents and prime ministers than any other document in history. National plans have been developed by at least 86 countries, including the Gulf states. All this shows that we are entering a new era of concern for the silent tragedy that envelops today's children and tomorrow's world.

Whether the concern will translate itself into anything more decisive and concrete depends on the interest politicians, the press and professional services will take to push their nations into action. What is required is a worldwide mobilization of public and political support for the cause of meeting the basic human needs of this neglected class of fellow humans.

—Arab News (Jidda)

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What's in Store for '94? Pick Your Daring Dozen

By William Safire

NEW YORK — Welcome to the 20th annual Office Pool. Because this participatory prognostication has answered the unmet need of millions, this tradition has been initiated in all media.

I have always tried to score lower than my readers, and last year went especially deep into the tank; all but one wrong. (That one, however, forewarned that Bill Clinton would jank up the highest effective tax bracket over 40 percent. Richies could have saved millions acting on this tip.)

As experienced pool-players know, the point is in the range of intriguing options offered. My advice: Never play percentage pool; always play your hunch.

1. The highest pitch of tension within the Clinton administration will be between (a) guru James Carville and the Florida gubernatorial hopeful Jeb Reno; (b) Hillary Clinton and Al Gore, laying the basis for Democratic

primaries in the year 2000; (c) Strobe Talbott and Bobby Inman over Russia policy; (d) the Clinton adviser Bruce Lindsey and the criminal division's chief, Jo Ann Harris.

2. Centripetal force of the health care bill that passes will be (a) mandated employer coverage; (b) universal care; (c) state monopolies as outlined in Mrs. Clinton's plan; (d) not any one of the foregoing.

3. Senator Bob Packwood will (a) lose in court and oblige the Byrd-Kassebaum juggernaut by resigning; (b) be the first senator since the Civil War to be expelled; (c) win in court on Fourth and Fifth Amendment grounds, accept Senate censure and publish best-selling diaries.

4. Political upset of the year will be (a) the seven-seat capture of the Senate by the Republicans; (b) low-rated Governor Pete Wilson of California

routes Kathleen Brown; (c) sure-thing Governor Mario Cuomo edged by unknown Roy Goodman; (d) Chuck Robb survives Doug Wilder primary challenge and beats Oliver North.

5. Talk of the magazine world will be (a) the success of youthful cyber-space-salesmen in selling "Wired"; (b) the stigmatization of young singlehood in Rupert Murdoch's "Married Woman"; (c) editor Angela Harrington's successful launch of Time's youth-oriented "Mouth 2 Mouth."

6. Of nonfiction best-sellers, the one sitting the greatest outrage will be (a) "The Betrayed Profession," by Sol Linowitz and Martin Mayer; (b) "The Deep Divide," by Sherry Henry; (c) "The Man in the Water," by Roger Rosenblatt; (d) "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness," by Peggy Noonan; (e) "Taking Charge," by Irene Pollin; (f) "Leaving Home," by Art Buchwald.

7. Boris Yeltsin's nemesis will be (a) club-in-the-closet Vladimir Zhirinovskiy; (b) rejected confidant Genadi Yurlovskiy; (c) yes-but reformer Grigori Yavlinsky; (d) slow-to-act Marshal Pavel Grachev.

8. In the Middle East (a) the autocrat in Yasser Arafat will split the PLO; (b) disillusion with Yitzhak Rabin's concessions will topple Labor; (c) Syria's Hafez Assad will make a Golan deal under U.S. pressure and lead to a Palestinian state.

9. Big issue in 1994 congressional

elections will be (a) conservatives' repressive "law n' order," renamed by liberals "personal security"; (b) unexpected second-half economic revival calls for tax cut; (c) who lost health reform? (d) intervention vs. isolation.

10. Mr. Clinton's biggest mistake in 1994 will be (a) abdication of defense leadership to Sam Nunn; (b) embrace of Mr. Yeltsin to the exclusion of rivals; (c) appeasement of North Korea.

11. First special prosecutor under the new Independent Counsel Act will be assigned to (a) Whitewater, the charge of conflict of interest between investor Clintons and the regulatory Clinton; (b) Iraqgate, the Bush abuse of the commodity credit corporation to arm Saddam Hussein, and subsequent obstruction of justice within Justice; (c) Commerce Secretary Ron Brown.

12. Stunning changes will include (a) Mickey Kantor to secretary of state, Warren Christopher to chief of staff, Thomas McLarty to budget; (b) Mr. Canino to replace William Rehnquist as chief justice; (c) CIA chief James Woolsey to rescue Pentagon from big-spender lunacy; (d) Zhou Rongji slips past favorite Jiang Zemin to run China after Deng Xiaoping's death; (e) CBS's Larry Tisch, stripped of NFL ball, tackles Disney.

My own daring dozen: 1-c, 2-d, 3-c, 4-d, 5-c, 6-a, 7-c, 8-a, 9-a, 10-c, 11-b, 12-d. Ya gotta play to crow.

The New York Times

At Prediction Co., the Bet's on Chaos

THE RISE of the Prediction Company, a business in Santa Fe, New Mexico, determined to turn the unruly new sciences of "chaos theory" and complexity studies into a forecasting tool, is the first predictable event in years. We consistently just after certainly, lavishing fortunes on forecasters. Now comes a new posse of scientists pledging to shame Nostradamus by exploiting the very nonlinear computer theories that have proved the universe doesn't follow law or routine. In every wind pattern, drop of water and genetic chain we detect wondrous, often random intricacy. "Chaos," not "order," is the theme of the new science. But we don't want to hear, don't want to face the surprises awaiting us in nature, art, science, politics, sex and the markets. We want Prediction Co.

—Douglas Davis, who writes on politics and culture, in the Los Angeles Times

Next on the Trade Agenda: A Lot of One-on-One

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — With great success in the NAFTA and GATT treaties used his belt, what does Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade ambassador, do for an encore? I put the question to him in his office in the elegant little building that houses his trade ministry, the smallest such bureaucracy among the major powers.

Mr. Kantor loosened his tie and ticked off the Clinton administration's future trade agenda, a daunting list of immediate and longer-term problems, such as the "framework" discussions on trade relations with Japan that President Bill Clinton initiated at the Tokyo summit meeting. These efforts, Mr. Kantor said, "are proceeding, but not at a pace we would like."

When he is asked to separate out a single U.S. priority, Mickey Kantor comes back to Japan.

He gives Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa "unlimited credit" for the Japanese market to imports of rice for the first time. But the Japanese, he added, are not keeping their promises to lower barriers against telecommunications equipment, or to allow U.S. semiconductor a 20 percent share of the Japanese market.

Then there is China, he said, "right on the front burner" with its projected \$22 billion trade surplus with the United States. Not only are the Chinese "not providing the market access we want, they are engaging in misleading, transshipping, circumvention" to violate agreements that limit their textile exports to the United States. The trade chief said firmly that America was "not going to live with" that situation.

In the somewhat longer term, there will be a new focus on Asia as the fastest growing market in the world, and extending the North American Free Trade Agreement to Latin American members beyond Mexico, probably starting with Chile.

Much of this agenda is déjà vu: U.S. trade negotiators have been battling with the Japanese for at least two decades on such irritants as semi-

conductors and wood products. Meanwhile, the "framework" deal with Japan is a retreat from the "results oriented" approach to trade that symbolized Mr. Clinton's initial, and poorly thought-out, effort to force Japan to accept more imports.

The Clinton administration, one realizes, is still trying to formulate its own distinctive overall trade policy. It has given more attention to expanding global trade volume through NAFTA and GATT, and less to "results oriented" theory

he said, the United States will have to insist "that its trading partners follow the same standards, including worker standards and environmental rules, that we do."

Thus, reciprocity will likely be the dominant buzzword for future Clinton trade policy. And reciprocity can be more easily achieved in face-to-face bilateral or regional bargaining than through the complicated multilateral trade system, Mr. Kantor and other trade experts feel.

Mr. Kantor also contends that trade policy can no longer be separated from domestic issues: "Whether it's health care reform, or worker training, or educational reform, that's a critical part of what we're doing." He added: "It does no good to build new markets and have these agreements unless we have an American work force that's competitive."

Unspoken in his description of the future trade agenda is that Europe is the old man out. Attention to Japan, China, Asia and the Americas has Washington looking west to the Pacific Rim, north to Canada and south to Latin America.

"Obviously, our trade and other relations with Europe are deep and important, and they're going to continue to be, but God knows, we have been too Euro-centric in the past, and haven't recognized the opportunities in Asia and Latin America. We have a natural market in Latin America. Remember, proximity and proximity are natural in trade," Mr. Kantor said.

Yet when he is asked to separate out a single priority, Mr. Kantor comes back to Japan. "We've got to make progress with Japan in a meaningful way," he said. That is likely to be harder than solving the NAFTA and GATT puzzles, but America's trade chief proposes to report for work as usual.

The Washington Post

Make the Sea of Japan a Model of Environmental Partnership

By Mark J. Valencia

HONOLULU — A recent warning by a Foreign Ministry official in Moscow that Russia might be forced to resume dumping of low-level nuclear waste in the Sea of Japan threatens to become a serious point of contention with Japan and both South and North Korea. Yet if the four nations that border the sea were serious about improving marine environmental protection, Russia's problems in handling the radioactive waste produced by its nuclear submarines could become a catalyst for closer regional cooperation.

In October, Moscow suspended plans to dispose of 900 tons of nuclear waste in the Sea of Japan after an international outcry when a Russian naval vessel dumped nearly 1,000 tons of low-level waste there following a visit by President Boris Yeltsin to Tokyo. The action ended whatever goodwill the trip may have gained.

Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hara warned his Russian counterpart, Andrei Kozyrev, that if Moscow proceeded with its plans to dump another large load of similar waste, "the foundation of a new Japan-Russian relationship will crumble." South and North Korea also protested.

Russia lacks proper storage facilities for nuclear waste on its Pacific fleet. Two tankers holding the waste are reportedly full, and Russian military officers say they have no other suitable storage tankers and no disposal site on land. Moscow has said that controlled dumping at sea will be stopped if Japan and other countries help build a plant to treat the waste at an estimated cost of \$8.5 billion.

Earlier this year, Russian officials disclosed that the former Soviet Navy had dumped 18 decommissioned nuclear reactors and more than 13,000 containers of radioactive waste between 1978 and mid-1992, much of it in the Sea of Japan. The admission angered Tokyo. Yet Japan is in no position to indulge in righteous indignation. The chief of the Science and Technology Agency, Satsuki Eda, has admitted that Tokyo Electric Power Co. dumps 10 times more radioactive waste each year into the Sea of Japan than the amount that the Russians got rid of after Mr. Yeltsin's visit.

Pyeongyang has used the revelation that the former Soviet Navy dumped two nuclear submarine reactors not far from the North Korean coast in 1978 as ammunition in defense of its own clandestine program to develop nuclear weapons. The dumping occurred three years after the Soviet Union had ratified an international convention banning such action.

North Korea questioned how Russia could maintain a nuclear arsenal and continue dumping radioactive waste in the Sea of Japan while "having the cheek" to press Pyongyang to accept international inspection of its nuclear facilities.

Most scientists agree that the low-level liquid waste tipped into the Sea of Japan provides no immediate threat to the environment or humans. But the longer-term impact is unknown, particularly after the containment breach at Japan's Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant. Some Japanese fishermen have expressed concern that consum-

ing over its priorities and costs. South Korea could take a lead role in coordinating a regional approach to marine environmental protection. It has a relatively clean nuclear record and a growing interest in environmental matters.

Such leadership to stimulate cooperative management of the Sea of Japan's marine environment could

help transform this sea from a zone of tension and political division into one of peaceful collaboration.

The writer is senior fellow in the Program on International Economics and Politics at the East-West Center in Honolulu. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: The Pope's Health

ROME — As there have been a good many reports spread about regarding the health of the Pope, it may be interesting to learn the truth about it. The actual truth is as follows. His Holiness, considering his age, is as well as can be expected. He is, however, in what has been described by himself as a state of resignation, a resignation caused by the feeling ever present before him that the span of his frail life cannot be extended very much longer. He constantly refers to the probability of his death with a calmness and serenity which is as remarkable as it is beautiful.

1918: Wilson and Russia

PARIS — [An informed source says] President Wilson is far from opposing American participation should the necessity of an intervention of the Allies in Russia be demonstrated. But he could agree to it only for precise objects and according to a definite pro-

gram, excluding any form of a return to a regime which is out of date. LONDON — A dispatch announces that the Bolsheviks have entered Vilna. Another states that the Bolsheviks, after capturing Riga, were driven out by the Lettons. The Bolsheviks are preparing to attack the city again.

1943: Germany Pounded

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] A record force of about 1,500 American planes blasted targets in southwestern Germany yesterday (Dec. 30) as its part in possibly the most sustained air assaults of the war, which saw at least 3,000 British and American warplanes over Germany and occupied territory in the last 24 hours. The American daylight attack also set a record for the deepest penetration by scoring fighter planes some of which flew the entire 1,000-mile round-trip. A communication 23 German fighter planes were destroyed, while the American force left 22 bombers and 12 fighters.

Fashion and Fetishes: In Bonn, Art of Shoes

By David Galloway

BONN — As prehistoric cave paintings amply document, footwear is one of the first forms of clothing devised by man. Precisely when the shoe ceased to offer simple protection against frost and thorns and pebbles and became a modish accessory, however, is a question to which cultural historians and anthropologists find no ready answer.

It is certain that by the 15th century the fashionable follies of the male sex had reached such extremes that European monarchs felt compelled to intervene. Their anger was the exaggeratedly pointed shoe, ancestor to those "winkle-pickers" popularized by the Beatles and revived by punkers. Royal edicts restricted the slender, elongated "beak" to a length of 60 centimeters (24 inches) for noblemen, 30 for burghers and 15 for the common folk.

That fetishism and fashion are kindred spirits is one of the themes that emerges from an ensemble of 1,000 "Abandoned Shoes" at the Landesmuseum in Bonn. Antique shoes join company with creations by celebrated designers, with shoes in painting and sculpture and photography with shoes worn to dissipation by contemporary artists, with amulets and boot-shaped caps that point to forgotten totemic rituals.

As the mediator between the body and Mother Earth, the shoe was once regarded as a symbol of fertility and fidelity. Even today, the custom of drinking red wine from the bride's slipper can be encountered in rural communities in Eastern Europe. Tying a pair of old shoes to the bumper of a honeymooning couple's car has similar fetishistic sources. "Send me your worn-out dancing shoes," Goethe wrote to his beloved Christiane, "that I may press them against my heart."

As a smart accessory, the shoe had evolved by the 18th century into the basic fashion item today, and a European lady of fashion required an average of 360 pairs a year, many of them fastidiously beaded or embroidered. Coordinating color and style became considerably easier when the English designer Charles Frederick Worth opened his Parisian salon in 1857. At the same time, the first mass-produced shoes appeared on the market, and manufacturers were quick to adopt the trend set by exclusive houses. But the democratization of footwear hardly dimmed the enthusiasm for extravagant and luxurious craftsmanship. Legendary names like Yvonne, Pompadour, Ferragamo and Vivier would find secure footholds on the high-fashion ladder.

Though celebrated for a distinctly European brand of sophistication, Ferragamo first found commercial success in Hollywood, shodding the stars. He also registered in the course of his lifetime no fewer than 330 patents for cobbling innovations, including the steel shaft that stabilizes a cople-



From the "Abandoned Shoes" exhibition at the Landesmuseum in Bonn.

heel. The sky was now the limit, and the celebrated music-hall star Mistinguett was among the high-flying trendsetters. The heels of her custom-made Pompadour creations were so extreme that she could do little more than hobble to the door to greet her guests. Such excesses play a central role in the Bonn show, which is strongest in its presentation of the flippant-out follies of the Swing era: bird-shaped and fish-shaped extravaganzas, towering wedges in neon colors, teetering pumps conceived to make the minimalist seem even more min.

THE number of contemporary models on view in Bonn makes the presentation uncomfortably reminiscent of a fashion fair. The obvious danger is that viewers will be reminded either of a 1984 "Cross Bazaar" or a department store display. The spike-heeled fantasies of Allen Jones and Helmut Newton do much to contextualize the show, which also includes the famous portrait of Newton, made by his wife, Alice Springs, in which the photographer sports a pair of open-toed, stiletto pumps. The shoe has been a recurring motif in the visual arts at least since van Gogh produced his remarkable still life of a pair of women's shoes. That Bonn had to forgo a van Gogh is understandable; the museum of Warhol's naughty "Shoe Books" and glittering "Diamond Dust Shoes" is no

less than baffling, especially when there is so much second-rate art on view.

And what of the shoe in film? Chaplin's gourmet spoof in "The Gold Rush," Fred Astaire's wing-tips, the ruby slippers that whisk Dorothy to the Land of Oz, the spike heel that Elizabeth Taylor grinds into Laurence Harvey's foot in "Butterfield 8" are all part of modern folklore. Shoe motifs in detective novels and films are an indispensable element of the genre: footprints in the begonia bed, upturned shoes revealing the corpse behind the sofa, the gunshoe's own shoes propped on his battered desk.

Many of these themes are evoked, without illustration, in the catalogue that accompanies "Abandoned Shoes" and that the curators of the show ambitiously describe as an "anthology." The texts are printed in such small type, however, that the content is virtually indecipherable. The prostitutes of ancient Athens understood more about the art of shoe communication. They inserted nails into the soles of their sandals to imprint a message in the dust. As they moved along, they blazed an unmistakable trail that read: "Follow me."

"Abandoned Shoes" is at the Landesmuseum until Jan. 31. From March 13 through June 15 it will be at the German Leather and Shoe Museum in Offenbach am Main.

David Galloway is an art critic and freelance curator based in Wuppertal, Germany.

THE ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

Vienna
Judeisches Museum, tel. 535-04-31, closed Saturdays. This new museum focuses on the relationship over the centuries between Jews and their surroundings in Austria and Europe. To Feb. 18: "The Freudians." Photographic of the International Conference of Psychoanalysis held in Lucerne in 1934. KunstHaus, tel. 712-04-85, daily. Continuing/To Jan. 27: "Joan Miró: Sculptures and Drawings."

BRITAIN

Glasgow
The Burrell Collection, tel. (41) 649-7151, daily. Continuing/To March 13: "Degas in Bronze." **London**
British Museum, tel. (71) 323-8525, daily. To April 10: "The Arts of Hinduism." A survey of Hindu deities and their worship through temple and domestic sculptures, devotional paintings and textiles as well as Indian paintings from Rajput and Pahari. Royal Academy of Arts, tel. (71) 438-7438, daily. Continuing/To Jan. 23: "Great Master Drawings from the J. Paul Getty Museum." Features 120 drawings from the Italian, Dutch, French, Spanish and German schools. The Royal Opera at Covent Garden, tel. (71) 240-1068, Box Office "Carmen." Conducted by Jeffrey Tate, with Denyce Graves, Neil Shicoff/Richard Margison and Leontina Vaduva. Jan. 21, 24, 27 and 29.

CANADA

Toronto
Musée des Beaux-Arts de l'Ontario, tel. (416) 977-0414, closed Mondays and Tuesdays. To March 6: "Seven Florentine Heads: 15th-Century Drawings from the Collection of Her Majesty the Queen." Silverpoint drawings by leading draftsmen of the Renaissance including Fra Angelico, Leonardo da Vinci, Domenico Ghirlandaio and Filippo Lippi.

CZECH REPUBLIC

Prague
Castle Riding School, tel. (2) 33-37-32-32, To March 27: "Recent and Contemporary Czech Painting From the State Galleries Collections." Focuses on Czech painting from the 1960s up to the present day.

DENMARK

Humblebaek
Louisiana Museum of Modern Art, tel. (42) 19-07-19, daily. Continuing/To March 6: "Claude Monet: Works from 1880 to 1926."

FRANCE

Bordeaux
Musée des Arts Décoratifs, tel. 56-10-15-62, closed Tuesdays. To Jan. 31: "Meubles et Images de Meubles." Renaissance and 17th-century furniture, as well as photographs of



Mask by Swedish artist Henrik Allert in Paris show.

interiors in the second half of the 19th century. **Marseille**
Musée de la Mode, tel. 91-14-92-20. To March 27: "Yves Saint Laurent: Exotismes." Designs, jewels and accessories showing the influence of "exotism" on the couturier's creations. **Paris**
Bibliothèque-Musée de l'Opéra, tel. 47-42-07-02, daily. Continuing/To Feb. 27: "Voyages d'Opéra." 19th-century drawings, watercolors and gouaches of costumes and sets for operas that take place in Oriental or exotic settings. Centre Culturel Suédois, tel. 44 78 80 20, closed Mondays. To Jan. 23: "Henrik Allert: Sculptures." Sculptures by the contemporary Swedish artist. Opéra Bastille, tel. 43-43-96-96. Francesco Cilea's "Adrienne Lecouvreur." Conducted by Maurizio Benini, with Mirella Freni and Giacomo Aragalli. Jan. 3, 6, 10, 13 and 15.

GERMANY

Bonn
Kunstmuseum, tel. (228) 77-62-60,

painter (1878-1935) from the Russian State Museum in St. Petersburg.

JAPAN

Kagawa
Reoma Hall, tel. (877) 86-55-33. To Feb. 28, closed Tuesdays and Wednesdays. "The Kingdom of Bhutan." Bhutan folk clothes, festival masks and musical instruments used as Buddhist services and a Kannon statue bearing 11 different faces. **Tokyo**
Bunkamura Museum of Art, tel. (3) 3477-9252, daily. To Jan. 23: "Haute Couture 1870-1970." The history of Paris fashion through a display of 150 pieces. Tokyo Station Gallery, tel. (3) 3212-2485, closed Mondays. To Jan. 30: "Bathus." More than 50 one and two drawings by the 85-year old French master painter.

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam
Stedelijk Museum, tel. (20) 5732-911, daily. To Jan. 23: "Donald Judd." A selection of the American sculptor's geometrical works. Materials used vary from copper, steel and galvanized iron to wood and plastics.

SPAIN

Madrid
Museo Thyssen-Bornemisza, tel. 420-3944, closed Mondays. To Jan. 16: "Obras Sobre Papel." 79 drawings acquired by Baron Hans Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza, including sketches and studies by Renoir, watercolorists by Cézanne, a series of 10 color lithographs by Toulouse-Lautrec, and collages and pastels.

SWITZERLAND

Lausanne
Théâtre Municipal, tel. (21) 312-6432. Offenbach's "La Belle Hélène." Directed by Jerome Savary, conducted by Jean-François Monod, with Marie-Ange Todorovitch, Nikola Ivanov and Jacques Serres. Jan. 2, 5, 6, 8 and 9.

UNITED STATES

New York
Metropolitan Opera, tel. (212) 362-6000, Donizetti's "Luca di Lammermoor." Conducted by Nello Santi with Mariella Devia, Jerry Hadley, Juan Pons and Dmitri Kavrakov. Jan. 10, 14, 19 and 22.

TV PROGRAM

France and Germany
Arte. The golden age (or ages) of Saint-Germain des Prés is the subject of an evening of programs on the French-German station Arte, overseen by Jean-Christophe Averty, the TV director and jazz fan. From Picasso to Boris Vian, Kenny Clarke to Dizzy Gillespie, the box sets go to the Louvre. Jan. 2 from 8:40 P.M. to 12:45 A.M.

Many museums close on holidays. Check before going.

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Italy	Dr. 230	115
Japan	Dr. 800,000	400,000
Switzerland	S.F. 14,000	7,000
Netherlands	Fl. 770	385
Norway	N.Kr. 3,300	1,650
Portugal	Esc. 9,000	4,500
Spain	Ptas. 35,000	17,500
Sweden	Skr. 4,500	2,250
Switzerland	S.F. 3,500	1,750
United Kingdom	£ 610	305
United States	\$ 420	210
West Germany	DM 700	350
West Germany	DM 700	350

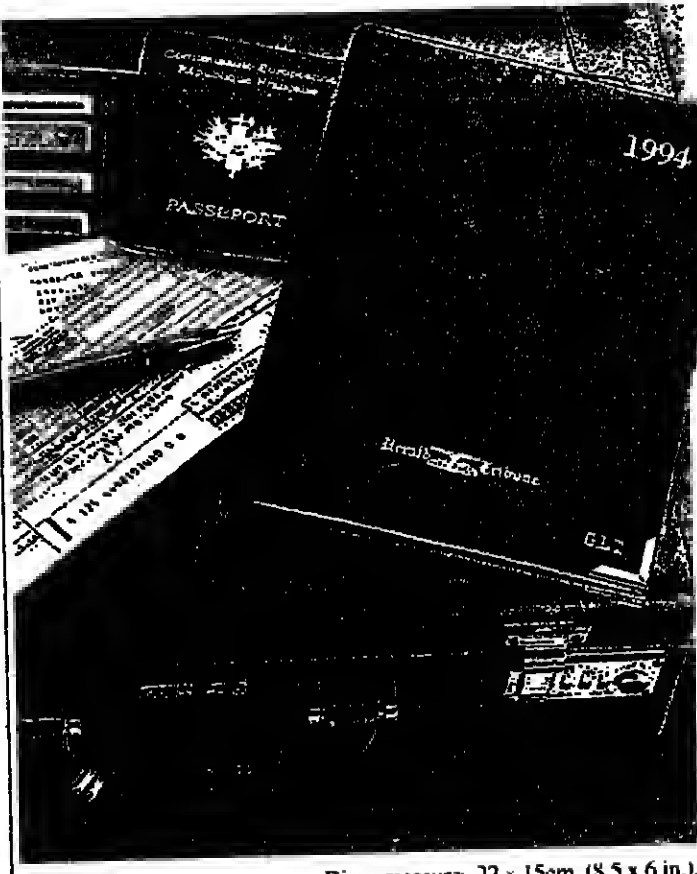
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Herald Tribune 31-12-93

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Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

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10. The tenth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

[The page contains dense, illegible handwritten text in Devanagari script.]

4 STREET WATCH
Golden Name

CURRENCY

MARKET DIARY

Economic Upturn Scares Bond Market

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks sagged Thursday in sluggish year-end trading after strong economic data and fears of inflation knocked bond prices down and raised interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 18.45 points to close at 3,775.88.

Declining issues outnumbered advances by about 5 to 4 on the

The pullback on Wall Street came in response to heavy selling in the bond market, which depressed the 30-year Treasury bond by more than 1 1/4 points. Its yield, which rises when the price falls, jumped to 6.33 percent from 6.24 percent.

Bonds lost ground on signs of a strong pick-up in economic growth in the final quarter of the year. Traders worried that the growth might lead to a pick-up in inflation and higher interest rates in 1994.

Among the signs of rapid growth were an unexpectedly strong report on weekly claims for unemployment insurance benefits. The Labor Department said the number of new applicants for jobless benefits fell by 39,000 last week to 291,000.

Arrow International Inc. rose 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 after the company said third-quarter income rose 27 cents a share from 22 cents a year ago.

MCI Communications gained 1 1/2 to 27 after a newspaper report said the company planned to enter the local telephone market.

(AP, Knight-Ridder, Reuters)

N.Y. Stocks

New York Stock Exchange

Big Board volume was a light 193.65 million shares, off 75.63 million on Wednesday.

The Standard & Poor's 500 index also fell, by 1.94 to 468.64. But the Nasdaq Composite Composite index bucked the trend, rising 2.60 points to 711.08.

Today it looks like the early weakness in bonds spilled over into stocks and that's been the theme so far," said Greg Nye, a technical market analyst at Kemper Securities.

ECONOMY: Strong Note in U.S.

Continued from Page 9

ministration. Mr. Bentsen said he would like to see growth and inflation both at 3 percent in 1994.

"This should allow interest rates to remain relatively low and reduce further the rate of unemployment," he said.

The gain in home sales surprised many economists, who were generally expecting an increase of 2 percent.

Foreign Exchange

cent to 2.2 percent. It followed a revised 2.2 percent drop in October, previously reported as a 6.5 percent decline. Sales had soared 15.4 percent in September.

The Western states accounted for the bulk of the advance. Sales in that region jumped 33.8 percent to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 273,000, the highest level since March 1979.

David Seiders, an economist for the National Association of Home Builders, said that although the housing market clearly was strong, he could not explain the surge in the West, which includes the soft Southern California market.

"We know that some parts of the Western region are doing nicely," he said. "But I worry this is one of those cases where the Commerce Department's sampling methods are kind of thin."

Robert Dedenek, chief economist at Northern Trust Co. in Chicago, said of the home-sales jump: "This is a number that is not likely to be sustained. But let's enjoy it."

But at an underlying level, economists said home sales were part of a fourth-quarter revival of consumer activity that they expect to result

in the strongest growth of the year. Builders are stepping up construction, they said, and buyers are purchasing furniture and appliances to put in their homes as sales came as buyers rushed to take advantage of low mortgage rates — partly out of fear that the low rates would disappear as the economy heated up. The average rate on 30-year mortgages edged up from a 25-year high of 6.83 percent in October to 7.16 percent in November.

(AP, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

Dollar Extends Its Gains

The dollar was higher in this trading, adding to the gains it made Wednesday against the Deutsche mark and other major currencies, news agencies reported from New York.

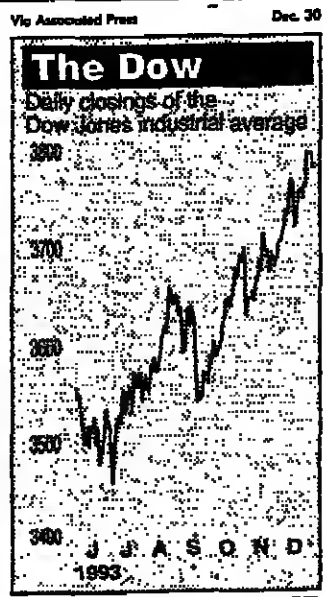
John McCarthy, chief dealer at ING Bank, said the dollar at 1.7370 DM as the bond market fell, raising interest rates and making dollar-denominated investments more attractive.

Analysts pointed out that the lack of liquidity in the market because of the year-end holidays tended to exaggerate the currencies' movements, however.

At the close, the dollar was quoted at 1.7355 Deutsche marks, up from 1.7275 DM at Wednesday's close. The dollar edged up to 111.825 yen from 111.750.

Against other currencies, the dollar gained to 1.4815 Swiss francs from 1.4665 francs and to 5.893 French francs from 5.8655. The pound was marginally lower, at \$1.4762, compared with \$1.4770.

(Reuters, AP)



NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	27.00	26.75	26.75	-0.25
IBM	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Microsoft	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Oracle	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Sun	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Verizon	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
WorldCom	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Yield	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
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Yield	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Yield	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3780.00	3775.88	3775.88	-18.45
Comp	1720.00	1715.00	1715.00	-5.00
Unif	50.00	49.50	49.50	-0.50
Unif	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50

Standard & Poor's Indexes

High	Low	Last	Chg.
SP 100	470.00	468.64	-1.36
Indus	470.00	468.64	-1.36
Unif	470.00	468.64	-1.36
Unif	470.00	468.64	-1.36

NYSE Indexes

High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	711.08	711.08	+2.60
Indus	711.08	711.08	+2.60
Unif	711.08	711.08	+2.60
Unif	711.08	711.08	+2.60

NASDAQ Indexes

High	Low	Last	Chg.
NASDAQ	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Indus	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Unif	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Unif	100.00	100.00	+0.50

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Indus	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Unif	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Unif	100.00	100.00	+0.50

Dow Jones Bond Averages

High	Low	Last	Chg.
Bonds	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Indus	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Unif	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Unif	100.00	100.00	+0.50

Market Sales

High	Low	Last	Chg.
Market	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Indus	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Unif	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Unif	100.00	100.00	+0.50

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

High	Low	Last	Chg.
Odd-Lot	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Indus	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Unif	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Unif	100.00	100.00	+0.50

S&P 100 Index Options

High	Low	Last	Chg.
Options	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Indus	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Unif	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Unif	100.00	100.00	+0.50

Amex Diary

High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amex	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Indus	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Unif	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Unif	100.00	100.00	+0.50

NASDAQ Diary

High	Low	Last	Chg.
NASDAQ	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Indus	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Unif	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Unif	100.00	100.00	+0.50

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Class	High	Low	Prev. Close
Food	100.00	99.50	99.50
Indus	100.00	99.50	99.50
Unif	100.00	99.50	99.50
Unif	100.00	99.50	99.50

Food

High	Low	Prev. Close
Food	100.00	99.50
Indus	100.00	99.50
Unif	100.00	99.50
Unif	100.00	99.50

Industrials

High	Low	Prev. Close
Indus	100.00	99.50
Unif	100.00	99.50
Unif	100.00	99.50
Unif	100.00	99.50

Metals

High	Low	Prev. Close
Metals	100.00	99.50
Indus	100.00	99.50
Unif	100.00	99.50
Unif	100.00	99.50

Stock Indexes

High	Low	Prev. Close
Stock	100.00	99.50
Indus	100.00	99.50
Unif	100.00	99.50
Unif	100.00	99.50

Spot Commodities

High	Low	Prev. Close
Commod	100.00	99.50
Indus	100.00	99.50
Unif	100.00	99.50
Unif	100.00	99.50

Dividends

High	Low	Prev. Close
Divid	100.00	99.50
Indus	100.00	99.50
Unif	100.00	99.50
Unif	100.00	99.50

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U.S. FUTURES

Class	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Grains	100.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Indus	100.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Unif	100.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Unif	100.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50

Grains

3.51	3.02	Sep 94	2.48	2.48 1/4	3.48	
3.57	3.09	Dec 94	2.53 1/2	2.53	3.54	
3.27	5.11	Jul 95				3
Est. sales 6,000 Wed's. sales 7,757						
Wed's open sv 51,525 up 1117						
WHEAT (KIBOT)						
3.000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel						
3.91 1/4	2.98	Mar 94	3.91 1/4	3.91 1/4	3.89	3
3.67 1/4	2.98	Mar 94	3.67 1/4	3.67 1/4	3.67 1/4	3
3.47 1/4	2.97	Jul 94	3.46 1/4	3.46 1/4	3.45 1/4	3
3.48	3.02 1/2	Sep 94	2.47	2.48 1/4	3.47	3

Metals

CORN (CBOT)						
5,000 bushels - dollars per bushel						
1.84	2.12% Mar 94	1.84 1/4	1.84 1/4	1.84 1/4	1.84 1/4	3
2.07	2.38% May 94	2.06 3/4	2.07 1/4	2.07 1/4	2.07 1/4	3
1.06	2.41% Jul 94	1.06 1/2	1.07	1.07	1.06 1/2	3
2.87	2.80% Sep 94	2.87	2.88	2.88 1/4	2.88 1/4	3
1.75	2.26% Dec 94	1.75 1/2	1.76	1.76 1/4	1.76 1/4	2
2.75 1/2	1.53% Mar 95	2.75 1/2	2.76 1/4	2.76 1/4	2.76 1/4	2
2.78 1/4	2.74% May 95	2.78 1/4	2.78 1/2	2.78 1/2	2.78 1/2	2
2.78 1/2	2.74% Jul 95	2.78 1/2	2.79 1/4	2.79 1/4	2.79 1/4	2

Stock Indexes

High	Low	Open
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EUROPE

Italy Tamed
Inflation in '93;
Rate Was 4.2%

ROME — Italy, which has experienced decades of rapid price rises, announced on Thursday the lowest annual inflation rate in 24 years.

Official data showed inflation averaged 4.2 percent in 1993, below the government's forecast of 4.5 percent and sharply down from 5.4 percent in 1992. It was the lowest rate since the 2.8 percent annual increase recorded in 1969.

The monthly inflation figure was even lower: The cost of living rose by only 0.4 percent in December, putting Italy only a notch behind Germany on the price front.

Next year's average inflation target has been set at 3.5 percent but, on Tuesday, Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi said it was realistic to expect the rate to fall to 2.5 percent by December 1994.

A severe recession helped control inflation, but the final figure is all the more surprising in view of the 30 percent fall in the value of the lira against most currencies. This pushed up the cost of imports.

A landmark cost-of-labor accord reached in July abolished decades of automatic salary increases and this put a damper on prices. "It was one of the changes in recent months that have attacked the very root causes of Italy's endemic inflation," said an economist at the bank Credito Italiano.

The agreement will bear its fruits for several more years by limiting pay increases to official inflation targets and establishing a firm link between wages and productivity.

Other changes in the Italian economy are likely to make sure consumer prices do not spiral upwards. The spread of supermarket chains after decades in which they played only a marginal role is also forcing traditional corner stores to keep prices low to stay in business.

BAe Sells Unit
In Netherlands

LONDON — British Aerospace PLC said Thursday it had sold a Dutch construction unit, Ballast Nedam BV, for \$175 million (\$261 million).

The buyers included Hochtief AG, a German construction company, and Internationale Nederlanden Groep NV, a Dutch banking concern.

BAe said the proceeds would be used to reduce its debt, which stood at \$721 million as of June 30, up from \$257 million a year earlier.

Ballast Nedam said some of its shares would be floated on the Amsterdam exchange in the spring. (Reuters, APX)

British Coal's Anticlimax
Privatization Set, but Little Left to Sell

LONDON — Britain's once-mighty "King Coal" is up for sale next year.

But with its market eroded by less expensive imported coal, natural gas and nuclear power, the sale of state-owned British Coal will hardly be the "ultimate privatization" that the government once promised.

Now, the government says it has no idea what the future holds for the industry that powered Britain's industrial revolution.

"I don't pretend to say what it will be in three, five or 10 years," Industry Minister Michael Heseltine, who introduced the legislation to privatize the industry, said. "The market will be the determinant."

The industry has shrunk in the past year to 22 mines and 15,000 workers, from 50 mines and 50,000 workers — a far cry from the 1920s, when 1.2 million miners toiled in more than 1,000 collieries.

A storm of public anger greeted government plans in late 1991 to shut 31 of the 50 coal mines then in operation and throw 30,000 miners out of work as it whittled British Coal into shape for privatization.

Protest marches, newspaper editorials and a revolt within the governing Conservative Party persuaded the government to give 12 of the condemned mines a reprieve for "market testing."

But eight of them have since closed, and with unsold coal continuing to pile up, the others are expected to shut down as well.

The total number of operating mines could dwindle to 10 by the time of the sell-off, expected in mid-1994, energy specialists say. And the industry's long-term outlook is even more bleak.

"I don't see any British coal industry worth talking of in 10 or 15 years," Steve Thomas of the

'I don't see any British coal industry worth talking of in 10 or 15 years.'

Steve Thomas, Sussex University

science policy research unit at Sussex University said. "The time left for the coal industry is the time it will take to exhaust easily recoverable reserves in existing mines."

And this time, the public's response to the industry's fate has been one of indifference.

Plans call for British Coal to be sold to private operators in five regional packages covering the Midlands, Yorkshire, Wales,

northeastern England and Scotland.

But unlike previous privatizations, which added billions of pounds to the Treasury's coffers, this sale is not expected to raise anything, because of clean-up liabilities that the government will assume for the mines.

Some trace the industry's decline to the privatization of Britain's energy sector that was directed by former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the government's decision to rely on market forces in setting energy policy.

The move freed the big electricity-generating companies that had been British Coal's biggest customers to shop elsewhere, and they turned abroad for lower-priced coal supplies.

Critics say that Britain, which has half of Western Europe's coal supplies, is wasting a valuable resource and jeopardizing its long-term energy security by relying increasingly on foreign supplies.

The National Union of Mine Workers also has accused the government of running down the industry as a political vendetta against the union, still headed by Arthur Scargill, who led a year-long strike in 1984-85.

But some say the strike exacerbated the industry's problems by raising doubts about the reliability of coal as an energy source.

Kohl Sees
More Cuts
In Budget

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl sees a need for additional spending cuts to make Germany more competitive.

"In 1993 we made a number of important and unpopular decisions to secure the future," Mr. Kohl said in his annual New Year's speech, the text of which was distributed on Thursday. "But nevertheless securing the future forces us to make more cuts."

Disappointed with higher taxes, falling income and facing job security, voters have given the Bonn coalition poor marks in polls ahead of next year's marathon stretch of 19 local, state, national and European Parliament elections.

The government is busy trying to persuade voters that its program of belt-tightening is the only way to improve the economy and strengthen industry in the long term.

Recent economic data show that output, factory orders and business confidence in Western Germany are rising.

Mr. Kohl, in a strong appeal for national unity, urged Germans not to despair as the ranks of the unemployed swell to record highs.

"We have to solve the problems that lie ahead," he said. "What we need is courage and realism, initiative and confidence."

Finance Minister Theo Waigel said he would resist any attempts to reverse social welfare cuts in next year's federal budget.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2200	3400	2300
2100	3300	2200
2000	3200	2100
1900	3100	2000
1800	3000	1900
1700	2900	1800
1600	2800	1700
1500	2700	1600
1400	2600	1500
1300	2500	1400
1200	2400	1300
1100	2300	1200
1000	2200	1100
900	2100	1000
800	2000	900
700	1900	800
600	1800	700
500	1700	600
400	1600	500
300	1500	400
200	1400	300
100	1300	200
0	1200	100

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• France's unemployment rate held steady at 12 percent in November from October but was up 10.7 percent from a year ago.

• Générale des Eaux SA is poised to buy a 10 percent stake in Canal Satellite, a satellite and cable network owned by Canal Plus SA, said a Générale des Eaux spokesman.

• Electrolux AB of Sweden said it had decided to exercise an option to acquire a further 10 percent stake in AEG Hausgeräte AG, bringing its total share in the unit to 20 percent. Electrolux said it had been offered the chance to buy all shares in AEG Hausgeräte by AEG AG on Dec. 8.

• EIS Group PLC, a British engineering company, said it had bought the Plenty group, which designs and makes fluid-handling gear, from the food company Booker PLC for £11.2 million (\$16.7 million).

• The Dutch central bank will trim its rate on special advances to 5.6 percent from 5.7 percent, a spokesman said.

• Portugal said it has sold the shipping line Soprona back to its former owners, the Mello family, for 7.9 billion escudos (\$45 million).

• The Japanese Automobile Manufacturers Association said that production at nine Japanese car plants in Europe jumped 48 percent in 1993, to 534,000 vehicles. (APX, Reuters, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

With New Year, a Trade Giant

BRUSSELS — At the stroke of midnight Friday, the world's largest trading bloc — the European Economic Community — will be born, linking the 12-nation European Community and five of its neighbors.

The new bloc will be larger than the North American Free Trade Agreement — consisting of the United States, Canada and Mexico — in terms of population, trade volume and gross domestic product of its member countries. It extends the EC's single market to Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

Under the agreement, nationals of any of the 17 nations will have the right to seek work in any of the other countries. Businesses also will have the right of free movement.

The accord takes in five of the seven members of the European Free Trade Association, and four of them — Austria, Norway, Sweden and Finland — are negotiating for full membership in the EC. One other member, Liechtenstein, may seek to join soon.

The remaining EFTA country, Switzerland, voiced

in a referendum not to seek membership. The Swiss instead are seeking bilateral trading accords with the Community.

The four prospective EC members have expressed hope they will be about to join the Community a year from now. But EC officials have said their Jan. 1, 1995, target date for EC membership could prove too ambitious a goal. Difficult negotiations are expected in early 1994 for all four applicants, and they will need to get their electorates' support for membership in referendums as well.

The advent of the EEA will mean more competition in areas such as public contracts, banking and insurance, several industrialists said.

But they said the accord was limited in that it did not extend to agriculture and did not remove border controls between the countries.

Austria, in particular, complains that some of its products will continue to receive less favorable treatment than those from Eastern Europe.

BANESTO: It Needs \$3.5 Billion

Continued from Page 9

staff and splashed on marketing to enhance its image.

Mr. Rojo said that by the end of 1992 it was clear Banesto was in serious trouble but Mr. Conde had drawn up a rescue plan which included selling its Banco de Madrid subsidiary to Deutsche Bank and embarking on the biggest capital expansion in Spanish banking history.

"It was moving in the right direction," Mr. Rojo said.

Banesto succeeded in raising 95 billion pesetas this August with a two-part rights issue, a chunk of which was taken up by J.P. Morgan & Co., Banesto's financial advisor, and Morgan's Corsair investment fund.

But Banesto ran into difficulty with the final part of the exercise, a

\$400 million convertible bond issue for which no date has been set.

Morgan's stock fell \$1 to \$69.625 in New York after news reports that the entire \$162 million Corsair investment was at risk. But Morgan said Thursday that the investment remained in place and the bank was "hopeful that we will continue to play an advisory role with the Bank of Spain in setting Banesto on a course to improved health."

In addition, a monetary source in Madrid said the Bank of Spain's commitment to Banesto's continuity means it is highly unlikely the bank's share value will be wiped out.

Mr. Rojo said Banesto did not need any emergency credit lines, but the bank had been causing liquidity problems in the interbank market.

BANK:

Continued from Page 9

A Deal Goes Sour

Banesto became Corsair's first, and so far only, investment, in large part because by the time the fund was ready to go in January 1993, U.S. bank stocks had already rallied from depressed price levels.

"Corsair will have the full resources of Morgan available to it," says the confidential document used to woo potential investors to Corsair. "All major policies of the partnership including investment decisions will be reviewed and approved by Morgan's corporate office, the senior policy-making body comprised of Morgan's chairman, president and three vice chairmen."

Russia Curbs Dollar Shopping

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — As of Jan. 1, most Russian stores will stop accepting what has become the currency of choice — the U.S. dollar.

The hard currency ban was ordered by Russia's central bank, which has told stores to accept only rubles or credit cards, something few Russians have.

Many stores, especially those that sell imported merchandise, now accept dollars, Deutsche marks and other foreign currencies. Many refuse rubles.

A central bank spokeswoman, Natalia Khomenko, said national pride was one of the main motives for the ban.

Inflation has sharply eroded the value of the ruble since prices were freed after the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991. The ruble, which was at one time officially worth more than the dollar, is now quoted at 1,250 to the U.S. unit.

Mrs. Khomenko said stores are still allowed to fix prices in foreign currencies, and credit card transactions can be in hard currency.

NASDAQ

Thursday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12-Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Latest Chg

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India's Silicon Valley Moves to State-of-the-Art

By Edward A. Gargan

New York Times Service

BANGALORE, India — Staring at his computer, his thumb drumming on his desk, Mohan Kumar typed characters onto a screen to produce bits of the program for a global satellite telephone system being built by Motorola Inc.

India has a lot of talented engineers, but they aren't always doing the most advanced work," Mr. Kumar said. "Here we are on the cutting edge."

Since the late 1970s, multinational companies, led by American computer makers, have been coming to India for its well-trained, but relatively low-paid computer engineers. At Motorola, for instance, a midlevel engineer makes \$800 a month, a small fraction of what the position would pay in the United States, Europe or Japan.

But in recent years, the number of such operations has grown tremendously, and they have begun to produce state-of-the-art work, including components for Motorola's hand-held satellite telephone system, known as Indium.

The system was conceived and designed in the United States, but Motorola officials say that in the last couple of years they have started to make some of its most advanced components in India.

With the growth of computer technology and soft-

ware development in India, Bangalore, about 800 kilometers (500 miles) southeast of Bombay, has become the hub of India's Silicon Valley, home to more than 100 computer software companies and hardware industries — and perhaps tens of thousands of computer engineers.

Only the United States and possibly Russia have more software engineers than India.

It used to be that the fastest thing around Bangalore was the racetrack — and even there, the horses ran more slowly than their counterparts in Europe or America. But a decade ago, India built up its own space program with Bangalore as its center, and the city edged away from its somnolent roots.

Now, with the growth of the computer industry, the city has a professional middle class with broad aspirations and talents. A pub culture, with people roaming from bar to bar in the evenings, has emerged here and nowhere else in India.

The best hotels in India are in Bangalore, all with the most advanced services for business professionals. And despite this, the racetrack with its not-so-fast horses is still here.

Computer manufacturing is still a tiny industry in India, compared with the faster-growing economies elsewhere in Asia. But software is rapidly becoming a major Indian export.

All the engineering done for Motorola in India is contracted for by units of the company, principally in the United States, including those producing mobile radios, the longer-distance cordless telephone systems being introduced in Hong Kong and Britain, cellular telephones and the still-gestating Indium system.

Eight years ago, Indian software companies exported a mere \$24 million in such programming. For 1993, an Indian trade group estimates that software products exported by both home-grown and foreign ventures based in India will surpass \$350 million, growing 55 percent from 1992.

"We have a tremendous cost and quality advantage in India," said Dewang Mehta, executive director of the National Association of Software and Services Companies, the major trade group in the country, referring to the lower Indian wage scale and the skill of the work force.

"We have a very high amount of trainable manpower, all English-speaking," he said. "This is really a sunrise industry in this country. Everybody is getting into it."

Much of the work done in India is rated as routine, even mediocre programming, John C. Dvorak, a columnist for PC Magazine, recently wrote. "I've yet to see any decent code come out of India."

But executives say that many companies are begin-

ning to do work that rivals or exceeds that done in the United States, Europe or Asia. Among the leaders in that effort is Motorola's two-year-old software operation in Bangalore.

The communications company, which has sites across the globe, has obtained the highest rating for its team under criteria established by the Software Engineering Institute at Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh.

No other Motorola plant has managed to obtain an equivalent rating, and around the world only a handful of organizations have attained this standard.

From the outset, Motorola adopted a cautious approach toward India, compared with other computer and software companies.

"We wanted to set up in Asia," said Terence M.S. Heng, director of external technology planning for the company, who was in Bangalore recently. "There's no question that, when one looked at India, one is struck by the very, very great excess of graduates."

But despite India's reputation for cheap software engineering, Motorola's management insists that low-cost alone did not justify setting up in India.

The products at Bangalore are "high-level software" that drives Motorola's systems, William V. Braun, senior vice president and director of research and development, said.

Foreign Firms Brave H.K. Political Upsets

HONG KONG — Foreign companies with regional bases in Hong Kong believe overwhelmingly that the local political climate has deteriorated, according to a government survey released on Thursday.

But the government said this attitude had not stopped companies from setting up in the colony.

The survey said 60.3 percent of respondents believe the political climate has worsened in the past year as Britain and China bickered over the colony's democratic future. Only 5 percent of companies with regional headquarters or offices in Hong Kong thought it had improved.

But the director-general of industry, Denise Yue, said political problems ranked low in foreign investors' concerns. She said the number of foreign companies with regional operations in Hong Kong had grown 9 percent, to 1,468, since the last government survey a year ago.

"Concern is one thing but their actions speak louder. They don't seem to be discouraged by the political climate," she said.

"From our contacts with some overseas investors, they told us they were not at all worried by 1997," she added. "In fact, 1997 proves to be a better factor as it helps them to gain access to the market of China."

The stock market, Hong Kong's most sensitive indicator of business confidence, has recently largely ignored the quarrel between Britain and China, and prices have more than doubled this year.

U.S. companies have the most regional bases in Hong Kong, followed by Japan and Britain. China has come from nowhere, to fourth position, an indication of soaring mainland investment.

Other concerns among foreign companies with regional operations in Hong Kong include the rising cost of labor and accommodation. Altogether 66.5 percent said labor costs had increased and 70.2 percent cited office and factory costs.

Factors that were ranked satisfactory or improved were infrastructure, banking and financial facilities and government economic policy.

Jakarta Tightens Its Belt

The Associated Press

JAKARTA — Anticipating lower state income from oil sales, President Suharto ordered government agencies Thursday to limit spending and take care in foreign borrowing next fiscal year.

At a year-end cabinet meeting, President Suharto said the government should accept only low-interest foreign loans and should limit use of export credits to avoid trade balance problems in the coming years, the information minister, Harmono, reported.

The president said officials should limit travel abroad, and the government will not provide funds for new buildings for government agencies in the fiscal year starting in April.

President Suharto urged state-owned companies to sell some of their shares to foreign investors to strengthen their capital structure.

Indonesia is expecting lower income from oil and gas because of lower prices, and Mr. Suharto called for steps to boost exports of other products to help make up for the decline.

Oil and gas remain Indonesia's economic mainstay. They accounted for more than 40 percent of the country's export earnings last year.

The information minister said economic growth this year has exceeded the annual target figure of 5 percent for the current five-year plan ending in March. He did not specify this year's figure.

China Worries NAFTA Will Freeze It Out

The Associated Press

BEIJING — China on Thursday criticized the North American Free Trade Agreement as protectionist and a threat to Chinese commerce with the United States.

The comments, made by an unidentified trade official and carried by the state-run news agency Xinhua, reflect China's growing concern about future access to its largest overseas market. The United States estimates its trade deficit with China at \$29 billion this year.

While acknowledging NAFTA should help expand world trade, the Chinese official was paraphrased as saying that some of its provisions "smack of trade protectionism."

"China will possibly face a loss of exports to the U.S. due to Mexico's similar position as far as cheap labor and export composition is concerned," Xinhua said.

The report also expressed concern that Mexico would become more competitive for investment in advanced technology, management and capital. "This will threaten China's role in the North American market," it said.

Malaysia Sets Up Islamic Money Market

Knight-Ridder

KUALALUMPUR — Malaysia will launch an Islamic money market based on the profit-sharing concept on Monday, a central bank official said Thursday.

Nor Mohamed Yakop, an adviser at Bank Negara, said the interest-free money market was the final phase in the establishment of a complete Islamic banking system, running parallel to the conventional one.

The Islamic money market will function on the concept of *al-mud-*

harabah, or profit-sharing, the Bernama news agency reported. The periods of investment in the market will be the same as those in the conventional system, from overnight to 12 months.

The fund provider in the Islamic market will get 70 percent of the profit generated by the loan for periods of a month or less, 80 percent for loans of between one and three months, and 90 percent for periods exceeding three months.

The minimum amount of transaction will be 50,000 ringgit

(\$18,726), similar to that in the conventional system.

Twenty Malaysian financial institutions, including the country's sole Islamic bank, Bank Islam Malaysia Bhd., offer Islamic banking facilities ranging from current accounts to welfare loans.

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Herald Tribune.

TAIWAN: Plan to End China Shipping Ban Makes Waves in Hong Kong

Continued from Page 1

gressive Party to endorse attempts to steer more of the profitable Chinese cargo and passenger traffic toward Taipei and away from Hong Kong.

But Mr. Chiang's support for a waiver on the current transport restrictions, reported Thursday in the Taipei press, was the first such move by a senior government official.

"If we can establish direct links

with the mainland, we would be able to reduce the transportation costs and increase the competitiveness of our products," Mr. Chiang said, according to the newspaper China News.

Although the minister proposed limiting direct traffic to the importation of raw materials and semi-finished products from China and sending some Taiwan exports to restricted Chinese ports, his comments were interpreted as a signal the government may enact a gradu-

al but still dramatic policy change. Taiwan's Mainland Affairs Council, which has been gingerly negotiating with Beijing over a normalization of relations, denied that direct transport links would be allowed in the future.

"Until the mainland lifts political and security pressure on us, Taiwan would not consider opening direct transportation links," the council's vice chairman, Kao Koong-lan, was quoted as saying in a China News report Thursday.

But analysts and investors accustomed to the Nationalist government's habit of announcing major policy measures in small doses viewed Mr. Chiang's comments as a way of testing the response in Beijing and at home.

"The real message is that a form of communications between the two sides is going on," Daniel Chiang, vice president of International Investment Trust in Taipei, told Bloomberg.

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng		Singapore Straits Times		Tokyo Nikkei 225	
12000	10000	2500	2000	20000	15000
8000	6000	1500	1000	10000	8000
6000	4000	1000	800	6000	4000
4000	2000	800	600	2000	1000
2000	1000	600	400	1000	500
1000	500	400	200	500	200
500	200	200	100	200	100
200	100	100	50	100	50
100	50	50	20	50	20
50	20	20	10	20	10
20	10	10	5	10	5
10	5	5	2	5	2
5	2	2	1	2	1
2	1	1	0.5	1	0.5
1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2
0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
0.2	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.05
0.1	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.02
0.05	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
0.02	0.01	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.005
0.01	0.005	0.005	0.002	0.005	0.002
0.005	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.001
0.002	0.001	0.001	0.0005	0.001	0.0005
0.001	0.0005	0.0005	0.0002	0.0005	0.0002
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0.0000001	0.00000005	0.00000005	0.00000002	0.00000005	0.00000002
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SPORTS

Holtz Gives a History Lesson

Eyeing No. 1, Irish Coach Turns the Tables on '89 Vote

By JoJette Howard
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — The week before Notre Dame's mid-November game against Florida State, Coach Lou Holtz said that even if the 1993 Fighting Irish team had only one loss, he wasn't sure the voters would pick Notre Dame as the national champion.

Heading into the New Year's Day bowl, Holtz looks prophetic. Four national titles, Florida State, Nebraska, West Virginia and Notre Dame. Based on the results of polls at the end of the regular season, the Irish would most likely ascend to a national title only if a three-part chain of events happens on Saturday: Top-ranked Florida State would have to tie with second-ranked Nebraska in the Orange Bowl, third-ranked West Virginia must lose to Florida in the Sugar Bowl, and Notre Dame must beat Texas A&M in the Cotton Bowl.

But even then, the Irish could be edged out for the final No. 1 ranking by FSU — a team that Notre Dame beat 31-24, on Nov. 13. Perhaps because he's still feeling the sting of the loss for the remarks he made on New Year's Day 1990, Holtz said, "I'm not campaigning for what I'm about to say. O.K.?" I'm just answering your questions. And I just think, like the Supreme Court, the voters should go back and look at precedent.

Four seasons ago, Holtz was reeling from campaigning for his 1989 Biletski team to be named national champion ahead of Miami, despite a 27-10 victory over visiting Notre Dame in that year's regular-season finale for both teams.

Holtz said that because Notre Dame and Miami each finished the season with one loss, Notre Dame should have won the national title because it defeated unbeaten Colorado — then No. 1 — in the Orange Bowl and the Irish had played a tougher schedule than Miami.

"Perhaps the toughest schedule ever," Holtz recalls. "We played nine bowl games."

Holtz argued then — as Florida State essentially is doing now —

"I don't have anything against Florida State. They have a great team. I just want this to be a democratic vote."

— Lou Holtz, Notre Dame coach

that the "overall accomplishment" of Notre Dame's season should have mattered more than one loss.

"We played in the Kickoff Classic that year, we were No. 1 in the country 12 weeks in a row until the Miami loss," Holtz said. "Colorado was 11-0, everybody's No. 1, no dispute about it. When we played them, we won 21-0."

Still, the media skewered Holtz. "What many angry reporters wrote was Notre Dame had played the toughest schedule, but late in the year they lost to Miami head-

to-head," said Holtz. "Well, I don't see a lot of difference in the scenario then and now."

Indeed, Notre Dame's case for the 1993 national championship is what Miami's argument was in 1989: If this year's unbeaten Nebraska and West Virginia — both 11-0, an 11-1 Notre Dame deserves the No. 1 ranking ahead of Florida State because Notre Dame handed the Seminoles their only loss.

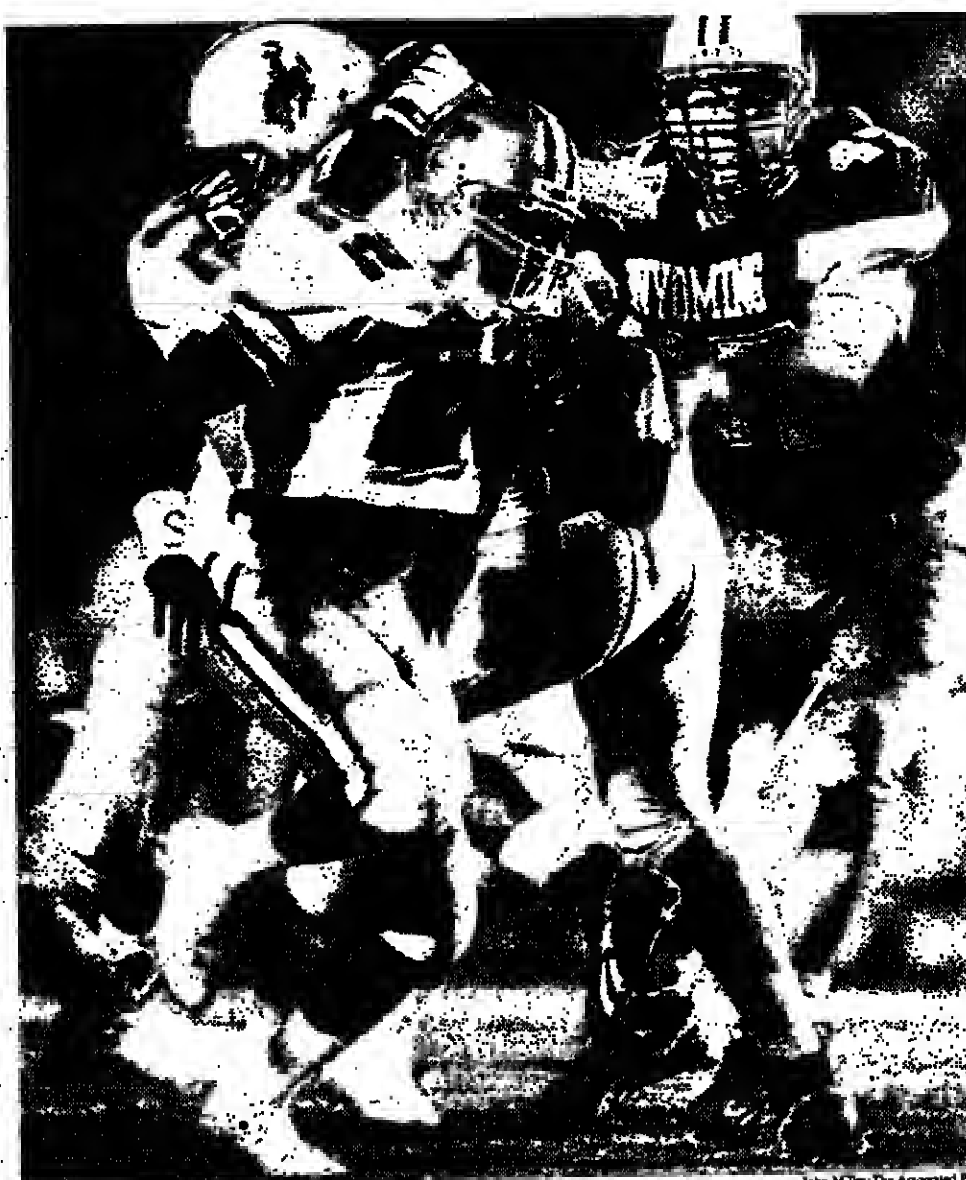
Although the Seminoles now argue that their Notre Dame loss came down to the last play of the game, Notre Dame counters that its 41-39 loss to Boston College came on a last-second field goal.

Arguing that FSU's bowl result against No. 1 Nebraska should override all else, Notre Dame, the wrong way, too. Among the gang of three contenders that could have faced Nebraska, Irish supporters think Florida State was least deserving — because of the head-to-head loss at Notre Dame.

Notre Dame, unlike West Virginia, can also point to a hellish 1993 schedule that featured six bowl games, the same as FSU.

If Nebraska should win its bowl, Nebraska should be No. 1, said Holtz. "If West Virginia wins, then they'll have a great case for No. 1. And after that, look, I don't have anything against Florida State. They have a great team. I just want this to be a democratic vote rather than a communicative vote."

"And by communicative," he added with a laugh, "I mean I would hope there will be more than one name listed on the ballot when everyone votes."



BOWL RECORD AND ROUT — Kansas State's J. J. Smith heading to a Copper Bowl rushing record of 133 yards against Wyoming, which the Wildcats routed, 52-17, for their first bowl victory.

For Title-Seeking No. 3 West Virginia, Unbeaten's the Word

By Ken Denlinger
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — If an attorney were presenting the case for West Virginia to be named the best college football team in the country, the argument to the jury would begin in a respectfully moderate voice: "We're unbeaten. The attorney would say, 'We're unbeaten,' and for emphasis might say, 'We're unbeaten.'"

Moving immediately to the emotional, the attorney would repeat the rallying cry, "We're unbeaten," and only then would he say, "We're unbeaten." "We're unbeaten," he would say, "and only then would he say, 'We're unbeaten.'"

Winning every game, and the championship of a highly regarded conference, the Big East, is a powerful argument — and one hardly anyone thought the Mountaineers would get to make. Coming off 4-7, 6-5 and 5-4-2 seasons, Coach Don Nehlen was feeling some heat from fans who thought the team should not have dropped so dramatically after playing for the national championship in the 1993 Fiesta Bowl.

The Mountaineers were muddled in the preseason. And even

though the team's swift and no-glimpse ascent made for one of the season's best stories, it still is hard to get a clear read on West Virginia as the No. 3 Mountaineers prepare to face Florida in the Sugar Bowl on Saturday.

Everyone knows about Charlie Ward, the Heisman Trophy winner, and his high-octane Florida State offense, and that Nebraska runs an option attack that seems to work everywhere except in the Orange Bowl on New Year's night.

"Few outside the state know the name of the quarterback, because there are two: Jake Kelliner and Darrell Stidham. Kelliner would have been the nation's leader in passing yards if he were at the helm of the Mountaineers. Stidham ranks seventh among Mountaineers' quarterbacks in career passing yards (3,138)."

"It's a simplistic offense, with no extensive audible system," said Boston College's defensive coordinator, Steve Scalzo.

Appropriately for a team whose virtues were unknown for so long, it was a member of the always-anonymous offensive line, tackle Rich Brahan, who made the all-America team.

"But it's the defense that can be dominating," said Miami's defensive coordinator, Tommy Tuberville. "And the punter beat us, kept us in a hole all night."

Indeed, Todd Sanerbrum's season-long 45.1-yard average would have ranked third in the country had West Virginia's offense been a

wee bit less effective. Sanerbrum was two punts short of the qualifying mark.

How far have the Mountaineers come in 11 games?

If they were offering two-for-one ticket deals for the season opener, it would be helpful that their home schedule included bowl-bound Virginia Tech, well-regarded Louisville and

a Miami team that had not lost a November game in nine years. It was not so good that Miami and Boston College came at the end of the season, because voters in the media and coaches polls had become comfortable with the idea that unbeaten Nebraska and once-beaten Florida State were superior.

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Look Back in Humor: 1993 as Told by Dave Barry

JANUARY

1: President-elect William Jefferson Rodham Kennedy Clinton, preparing for the task of being the most powerful human on Earth after 4,000 straight months on the campaign trail, sits down with his top aides and a complete set of the World Book Encyclopedia to learn about all these foreign countries.

3: Depressed Outgoing President Bush goes to Russia to see if they have any historic nuclear documents for him to sign.

13: The nomination of Zoe Baird, Clinton's choice for attorney general, appears to be in trouble following reports that she is an illegal alien.

20: The Clinton Inauguration goes off without a hitch, except that Depressed Outgoing President Bush shows up in his bathtub.

23: Zoe Baird is forced to withdraw her name from nomination following a tense 18-hour standoff with agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

FEBRUARY

6: In another setback for the new administration, President Clinton's second choice for attorney general, Kimba Wood, is forced to withdraw from consideration after The Washington Post reports that she failed to pay the federal tax on people who are named after lions.

9: President Clinton announces that he is sending troops "into this blue-colored country next to this pink-colored country here."

15: After a frantic search, President Clinton picks Janet Reno to be his attorney general, citing her "tremendous height."

26: In a tragedy that shocks the nation, a massive bomb blast rocks the World Trade Center, just two days after the World Trade Center bombing episode of "Beavis and Butt-head."

MARCH

1: In Florida, an 11-year-old girl sues for the right to leave her parents and live with her grandparents.

4: In Ohio, a 15-year-old boy sues for the right to leave his parents and live with Michelle Pfeiffer.

10: In Los Angeles, attorneys in the Rodney King assault trial present expert witnesses who state that the officers were influenced by the motorist-beating episode of "Beavis and Butt-head."

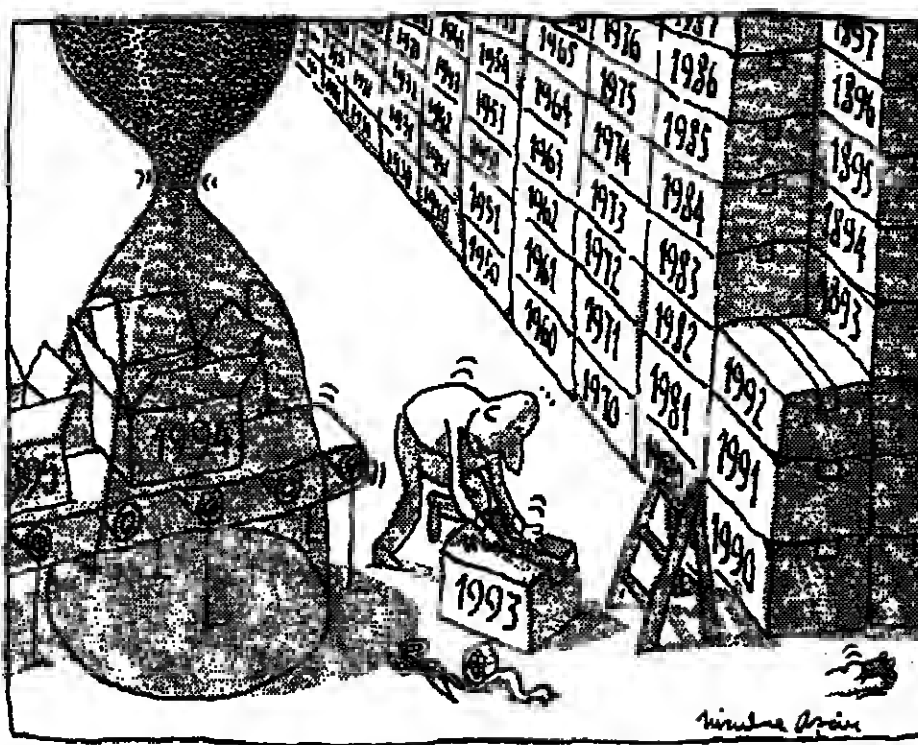
APRIL

11: In his first major foreign-policy address, President Clinton announces that he has located Somalia on the map and decided that our mission will be to feed starving people and capture the evil fugitive warlord General Mohammed Farrah Aidid.

14: Mia Farrow, through her lawyer, presents documents linking Woody Allen to the World Trade Center bombing.

15: In Waco, Texas, agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms attempt to drive Branch Davidian cult members from their compound by using a powerful sound system to play a recording of Vice President Al Gore explaining ozone depletion. Cult members attempt to wave the white flag of surrender, but fall asleep before they can get to the window.

19: Federal authorities, concerned about the



safety of Branch Davidian children under the control of apocalyptic suicidal paranoid loons, develop a seemingly flawless plan: ATTACK THE COMPOUND WITH ARMORED VEHICLES. Everybody is shocked when the violent paranoid loons do not respond well to this.

30: True Item: In an effort to raise money to restore fire-damaged Windsor Palace, Queen Elizabeth II decides to allow the public to tour Buckingham Palace for an admission charge.

MAY

3: Queen Elizabeth II decides to rent Prince Charles out for weddings and bar mitzvahs.

6: True Item: Just-released government documents reveal that Walt Disney was an informant for the FBI.

7: Just-released government documents reveal that from 1948 through 1951 Donald Duck was a member of the Communist Party.

13: In Somalia, U.S. troops are thwarted in their effort to capture warlord General Mohammed Farrah Aidid because he has shrewdly registered under a false name "Fugitive General John Smith" at the Mogadishu Hilton.

JUNE

8: Fighting in Bosnia halts as soldiers on both sides line up to see "Jurassic Park."

15: Canada elects a new prime minister, fueling speculation that people live up there.

17: True Item: A consumer in Seattle reports finding a hypodermic syringe in a can of Diet Pepsi.

JULY

1: A consumer in Detroit reports finding a switchblade knife in a can of Diet Pepsi.

8: In a major breakthrough, Japanese trade negotiators, after two years of stiff resistance, agree to order an American pizza.

13: Massive flooding strikes the Midwest, only days after the massive flooding episode on "Beavis and Butt-head."

25: The Food and Drug Administration announces a ban on products that contain ingredients.

AUGUST

3: A consumer in Baton Rouge reports finding a machete in a can of Diet Pepsi.

14: After weeks of intense debate, Congress passes, and President Clinton signs, a historic budget agreement under which everybody's taxes will be jacked up retroactive to Jan. 1, 1973, and the federal deficit will absolutely, positively, with no loopholes, be reduced as soon as the polar ice cap reaches Ecuador.

28: Michael Jackson cancels a concert in Tokyo because of what a spokesperson describes as "a headache."

SEPTEMBER

1: A consumer in Boston reports finding an AK-47 assault rifle in a can of Diet Pepsi.

5: In a move strongly opposed by the National Rifle Association, the California legislature passes a law requiring a five-day "cooling-off" period on purchases of Diet Pepsi.

13: In a White House treaty-signing ceremony watched around the world, the Middle East conflict finally comes to an end as Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, encouraged by President Clinton, engage in a historic handshake. Conflict resumes immediately when Rabin discovers that Arafat is wearing a "joy buzzer."

18: Michael Jackson cancels a concert in Zurich because of what a spokesperson describes as "the hives."

OCTOBER

2: Michael Jackson cancels a concert in London because of what a spokesperson describes as "post-nasal drip."

3: As tension mounts between the Russian parliament and President Boris Yeltsin, President Clinton, in what will later be viewed as a strategic error, sends officials of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms over to help out.

6: True Item: President Clinton announces that he wants to get the United States out of Somalia and is therefore sending 2,000 more troops there.

10: Michael Jackson cancels a concert in Barcelona because of what a spokesperson describes as "a 14-foot tapeworm."

27: Wildfires rage through Southern California only hours after the broadcast of the wildfire episode of "Beavis and Butt-head."

NOVEMBER

1: Ross Perot claims NAFTA will permit "giant Mexican squirrels" to cross the border and bite people.

9: In a live televised debate over NAFTA, Ross Perot, in what is widely viewed as a tactical error, bites Al Gore on the ankle.

22: On the 30th anniversary of John F. Kennedy's death, a Los Angeles jury views the Zapruder film and concludes that the shooting was a suicide.

DECEMBER

1: A consumer in Orlando reports finding the Ark of the Covenant in a can of Diet Pepsi.

6: An alarming new study shows that 14 percent of Americans do not speak English, and the vast majority of them write computer manuals.

10: In an indicator of the tough anti-crime move sweeping the nation, New Jersey approves the death penalty for talking during movies.

18: A sheepish President Clinton announces that he finally got around to actually READING the NAFTA agreement, and it turns out that Mexico now has 124 seats in the U.S. Senate.

27: The Senate votes to give Texas back to Mexico. There is surprisingly little public opposition to this.

31: In a development that deeply disturbs the international community, the Chicago Tribune reports that the Chinese have agreed to sell nuclear weapons to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. We do not wish to create panic, but this news comes only hours before the scheduled broadcast of the end-of-the-world episode of "Beavis and Butt-head." It's best not to think about it.

Knights-Ridder Newspapers

PEOPLE

Britain's Honors List

A handful of "ordinary" people made it into the New Year honors on Friday under a new system to make the list of Britain's great and good less class-ridden. Prime Minister John Major invited Britons to submit the names of people whose good works might have been overlooked by official selectors. Among the ordinary Britons honored as a Member of the British Empire were a London bus conductor and the manager of a seaside hotel where Major stayed this year. Among the famous being honored: the actor Derek Jacobi became a knight bachelor, the singer Shirley Bassey became a Commander of the British Empire as did the designer Paul Smith, and the actor Donald Pleasance was awarded the Order of the British Empire. Rebecca Stephens, the first British woman to climb Mount Everest, became an MBE.

Shirley Bassey is selling a piece of mountaintop after criticism over her plans to build a house there. MacLaine's plan for her land atop Anleya Mountain in New Mexico caught the attention of her neighbor, former Interior Secretary Stewart Udall, who accused her of trying to become "queen of the mountain."

Meanwhile, Harrison Ford is handing over all the benefits, but none of the headaches, of nearly 400 acres along the Snake River to the Jackson Hole Land Trust in Wyoming.

The actor and his wife, Irina, are selling a conservation easement that must pay taxes on it, but the r can prohibit any development of

Yves Saint Laurent wasn't having any trouble pulling his new perfume Champagne off the shelves of France by midnight Thursday. Major department stores and perfume shops say they've been sold out since last week. Last October a Paris court ruled that the fashion designer could not use the name Champagne for his latest scent because it "undermined" the reputation of the sparkling wine, and an appeals court upheld the ruling. "You could actually follow the legal battle by watching the sales charts," said Philippe Chareau, head buyer for the chain Shop 8.

"People wanted to own the bottle that was going to disappear." The perfume will still be sold under the name Champagne outside France.

The Duchess of York is in Australia with her two daughters, Princess Beatrix and Princess Eugenie, to attend the wedding of her sister, Jane Makin. She will marry Rainer Luedke, an Australian marketing consultant.

Gérard Depardieu will host the 19th César awards, France's equivalent of the Oscars, in February. Wine produced from Depardieu's own vineyard will be served at the banquet afterward at Fouquet's restaurant on the Champs-Élysées.

The National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences has add-

The artist Jeff Koons, the estranged husband of Coccoloba, a pop star and former member of Italy's parliament, is suing for their 13-month-old son but denies kidnapping him. The artist has filed for divorce in New York and is seeking custody of the boy, whom he brought back from Rome on Christmas Eve. His wife (real name: Ilona Staller) says Koons kidnapped the child from her home in Rome.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Pages 5 & 15

WEATHER

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe

	Today	Tomorrow	Day After
Algeria	16/81 13/65	16/81 12/63	16/81 12/63
Amsterdam	54/11 10/4	54/11 10/4	54/11 10/4
Athens	74/44 10/1	74/44 10/1	74/44 10/1
Berlin	46/57 8/46	46/57 8/46	46/57 8/46
Bombay	10/61 11/62	10/61 11/62	10/61 11/62
Buenos Aires	74/44 2/26	74/44 2/26	74/44 2/26
Calcutta	30/37 1/31	30/37 1/31	30/37 1/31
Cairo	74/44 2/26	74/44 2/26	74/44 2/26
Canton	64/3 4/29	64/3 4/29	64/3 4/29
Cebu	30/37 1/31	30/37 1/31	30/37 1/31
Colon	16/81 13/65	16/81 13/65	16/81 13/65
Copenhagen	54/11 10/4	54/11 10/4	54/11 10/4
Dallas	64/3 4/29	64/3 4/29	64/3 4/29
Edinburgh	54/11 10/4	54/11 10/4	54/11 10/4
Hankow	11/62 8/46	11/62 8/46	11/62 8/46
Hong Kong	64/3 4/29	64/3 4/29	64/3 4/29
London	54/11 10/4	54/11 10/4	54/11 10/4
Los Angeles	64/3 4/29	64/3 4/29	64/3 4/29
Manila	11/62 8/46	11/62 8/46	11/62 8/46
Medan	11/62 8/46	11/62 8/46	11/62 8/46
Montreal	11/62 8/46	11/62 8/46	11/62 8/46
Mumbai	11/62 8/46	11/62 8/46	11/62 8/46
Nairobi	11/62 8/46	11/62 8/46	11/62 8/46
Paris	11/62 8/46	11/62 8/46	11/62 8/46
Perth	11/62 8/46	11/62 8/46	11/62 8/46
Port of Spain	11/62 8/46	11/62 8/46	11/62 8/46
Rangoon	11/62 8/46	11/62 8/46	11/62 8/46
San Francisco	11/62 8/46	11/62 8/46	11/62 8/46
Seoul	11/62 8/46	11/62 8/46	11/62 8/46
Singapore	11/62 8/46	11/62 8/46	11/62 8/46
Sydney	11/62 8/46	11/62 8/46	11/62 8/46
Taipei	11/62 8/46	11/62 8/46	11/62 8/46
Tokyo	11/62 8/46	11/62 8/46	11/62 8/46
Yokohama	11/62 8/46	11/62 8/46	11/62 8/46

North America

The better cold will ease from Washington to Boston this weekend, but there will be a few rain and snow showers. Snow is possible from Detroit to Montreal early in the weekend. A new storm may bring rain to the southern states by Monday. A large storm will bring wind and rain to southwestern Turkey.

Europe

The main storm track will sink slowly southward toward southwestern France and Italy this weekend. Western France will have heavy rain and strong winds. Showers will extend inland through London and Paris. A large storm will bring wind and rain to southwestern Turkey.

Asia

Beijing will have tranquil weather this weekend. Another blast of cold air will arrive early next week. Japan will also have a moderate to heavy rain and strong winds. The southern half of the Philippines will have wet weather the next several days.

Middle East

	Today	Tomorrow	Day After
Beirut	21/70 16/61	21/70 16/61	21/70 16/61
Cairo	21/70 16/61	21/70 16/61	21/70 16/61
Damascus	21/70 16/61	21/70 16/61	21/70 16/61
Jerusalem	21/70 16/61	21/70 16/61	21/70 16/61
London	21/70 16/61	21/70 16/61	21/70 16/61
Riyadh	21/70 16/61	21/70 16/61	21/70 16/61

Latin America

	Today	Tomorrow	Day After
Buenos Aires	34/52 21/70	34/52 21/70	34/52 21/70
Cancun	34/52 21/70	34/52 21/70	34/52 21/70
Caracas	34/52 21/70	34/52 21/70	34/52 21/70
La Paz	34/52 21/70	34/52 21/70	34/52 21/70
Medan	34/52 21/70	34/52 21/70	34/52 21/70
San Jose	34/52 21/70	34/52 21/70	34/52 21/70
Santiago	34/52 21/70	34/52 21/70	34/52 21/70

Legend: s=sunny, c=cloudy, r=rain, sh=snow, drizzle, fog, etc. All temps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1993

WEEKEND SKI REPORT

Report

Depth, Min. Res. Snow Last

L. U. P. Status Snow

Comments

Carlinville 70 350 Good Good 25/12 Excellent plate skiing

Cortina 40 50 Good Good 24/12 Very good skiing

Courmayeur 30 200 Good Fair 24/12 Good skiing, most lifts open

Corvatsch 40 50 Good Fair 24/12 Good skiing, most lifts open

La Thuille 80 170 Good Good 24/12 Great skiing, French lift open

Meribel 60 120 Good Good 24/12 Great skiing with fresh snow

St. Gervais 120 180 Good Good 24/12 All lifts open, great skiing

Switzerland 60 80 Good Good 24/12 Good skiing on all plates

Verbena 60 80 Good Good 24/12 Excellent skiing on all plates

Verbena 60 80 Good Good 24/12 Very good skiing, excellent powder

Grindelwald 35 55 Good Fair 24/12 Good skiing, resort busy

St. Moritz 50 100 Good Good 24/12 Good skiing, all lifts open

St. Moritz 50 100 Good Good 24/12 All lifts open, great skiing

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St. Moritz